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AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
GREEK LANGUAGE;

CONTAINING

AN OUTLINE OF THE GRAMMAR, WITH
APPROPRIATE EXERCISES.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE LEARNERS.

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SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

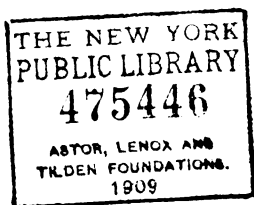
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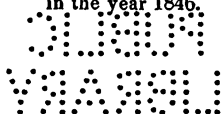
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INTRODUCTION.

IN preparing the little work which is here offered to the public, the author had more immediate reference to the wants of the Institution with which he is connected. An experience of more than ten years, as an instructor in the Greek language, had led him deeply to feel the need of some work which should render accessible to his own pupils, and to American students generally, the latest and most improved views in this department of Greek Philology. In no field of investigation, perhaps, have the last fifty years witnessed more diligent and successful labours than in that of the Greek Grammar. Many useless and cumbrous theories have been exploded, and much light been shed upon the structure and philosophy of this noble tongue. That the beginner in Greek should be able to avail himself of these improvements—that they should be admitted, as soon as they are fully shown to be improvements, into our systems of elementary instruction, is obviously desirable. In a study so extensive as the Greek, and which, at best, must consume no small amount of time, it is important that the student be led to his object by the most direct and improved route. He should have all the aids which the most thorough scholarship can afford him. The true principles of the language should be at once presented, in a plain and familiar manner, and he required to learn nothing which he will be obliged to discard at a subsequent stage of his progress as cumbersome and erroneous—nothing which is not the result—and will not therefore stand the test, of the most profound and searching investigation.

True, no judicious instructor will endeavour to teach the philosophy of a language, in advance of the facts. But he will feel the importance of making all his statements and modes of representation harmonize perfectly with the most enlightened philosophical views of the subject. He will, at all events, not present, on the ground of practical convenience, any instructions which he is himself aware that the student, on contemplating them from a higher point of view, will instantly reject as artificial, useless, and false. Indeed, among the most mischievous of the errors which more or less prevail in our systems of elementary instruction, is the separation which is so often made between what is correct in theory and what is convenient in practice. We meet, not unfrequently, in books prepared for schools, the remark, that such and such modes of exhibiting the subject are not indeed strictly correct in theory, but are adopted as being practically convenient. Statements like this the writer believes to be wholly founded in mistake. One of the best tests of the correctness of a theory is, its susceptibility of being reduced to practice; and that is unquestionably the best and soundest theory which is found most convenient and efficient in practice. The writer's own experience has certainly born ample testimony to the cor-

rectness of these views. He has found that in proportion as his elementary instructions were thoroughly analytical and searching, and developed in fact, if not in form, the philosophy of the language, his pupils have evinced the deepest interest, and made the most rapid progress.

The author may be permitted to say, that the leading principles of the Greek Grammar are here presented substantially in the manner in which he has for years taught them to his pupils. His custom is to go very slowly over the different topics as they come up, delaying upon each until the student is perfectly master of it. In regard to the verb, especially, the object at which he uniformly aims, is to give each member of the class such a command of it, as that he can go through an entire verb, inflecting every part without mistake or hesitation. And this object he has generally found himself able to accomplish. Every student, of moderate abilities, in the course of a few weeks becomes able to give the inflexions of the verb in all its voices, moods, and tenses, in the space of from five to ten minutes, stating or indicating every deviation from the regular forms. No exercise, to which the author subjects his pupils, has been found more profitable than this. They acquire by it such a mastery over the verb in all its parts, as greatly to facilitate their subsequent progress.

It may be thought, perhaps, that the exercises in this book are not sufficiently numerous. Many more might have been added, but even then but a small number could have been given in comparison with those which every experienced and skilful teacher will give orally to his pupils. The writer would recommend that every instructor should add to the exercises here given, by taking the same words and throwing them into new combinations. These exercises should for a long time be of a very simple character, those words being chiefly employed with which the pupil is familiar. The use of the article, the adjective, the pronoun, &c., should be thus illustrated by familiar examples, and sufficiently copious on each head, to render the impression distinct and indelible.

If the author may be permitted to advert to his own experience as a teacher in Greek, he would express his conviction that the secret of success here is to go slowly over the elements, and attend to only one thing at a time. To dwell on each topic until the pupil has perfectly mastered it, is the way to make his acquisitions profitable, and his subsequent progress easy, and delightful. He will not then feel that the region he has passed over swarms with enemies no less numerous and formidable than those he has yet to encounter. He will not have the difficulties magnified by being seen through the mists of imperfect, half-formed ideas. On the contrary, he will contemplate with pleasure all the ground which he has hitherto gone over. Every victory that he has achieved will prove a stimulant to renewed and augmented exertion; he will advance with constantly accelerated pace, and will feel at every step, the toils of study repaid by the delights of perfect knowledge. Let, then, the teacher dismiss all anxiety to conduct his pupils, within a given time, over a wide surface. Let him estimate their progress, rather, by the depth to which they have descended—the accuracy and thoroughness of their knowledge, than by the number of topics to

which they have given a superficial attention. Let the student be content, especially in the commencement of his course, to hasten slowly—to dig deep; and to lay the foundation of his edifice on a rock. He will find his labour amply rewarded, not only by its firmness and durability, but by the rapidity with which it is reared. The writer on this point, speaks with knowledge. He has *tried* repeatedly the thorough method, and he has found it attended by results as satisfactory as they were unexpected. He believes, firmly, that by carrying out faithfully the principles here inculcated, a judicious teacher might, in the course of a single year, give his pupils a more extensive and radical acquaintance with the principles of the Greek language than is possessed by many College students at the period of their graduation.

HAMILTON, June 9, 1841.

NOTE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

A Second Edition of the Greek Introduction having been repeatedly solicited in many quarters, the Author has subjected it to a careful revision and made many alterations and additions which he believes will better adapt it to its purpose as an elementary work. He earnestly hopes that it may promote the important interests of Greek learning in our country.

HAMILTON, Sept. 1846.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

STUDY OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

§ 1. *The Alphabet.*

The Greek Alphabet consists of twenty-four letters, viz.,

<i>A α</i>	<i>Ἄλφα</i>	<i>Alpha</i>	<i>a</i>
<i>B β ε</i>	<i>Βῆτα</i>	<i>Beta</i>	<i>b</i>
<i>Γ γ Ϛ</i>	<i>Γάμμα</i>	<i>Gamma</i>	<i>g</i> hard
<i>Δ δ</i>	<i>Δέλτα</i>	<i>Delta</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>E ε</i>	<i>Ἐψιλόν</i>	<i>Epsilon</i>	<i>e</i> short
<i>Z ζ</i>	<i>Ζῆτα</i>	<i>Zeta</i>	<i>dz</i>
<i>H η</i>	<i>Ἡτα</i>	<i>Eta</i>	<i>e</i> long [<i>thick</i>
<i>Θ θ θ</i>	<i>Θῆτα</i>	<i>Theta</i>	<i>th</i> sharp, as in
<i>I ι</i>	<i>Ἰώτα</i>	<i>Iota</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>K κ</i>	<i>Κάππα</i>	<i>Kappa</i>	<i>k</i>
<i>Λ λ</i>	<i>Λάμβδα</i>	<i>Lambda</i>	<i>l</i>
<i>M μ</i>	<i>Μῦ</i>	<i>Mu</i>	<i>m</i>
<i>N ν</i>	<i>Νῦ</i>	<i>Nu</i>	<i>n</i>
<i>Ξ ξ</i>	<i>Ξῖ</i>	<i>Xi</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>O ο</i>	<i>Ὀ μικρόν</i>	<i>Omicron</i>	<i>o</i> short
<i>Π π π</i>	<i>Πῖ</i>	<i>Pi</i>	<i>p</i>
<i>P ϱ</i>	<i>Ῥῶ</i>	<i>Rho</i>	<i>r</i>
<i>Σ σ, ς final</i>	<i>Σίγμα</i>	<i>Sigma</i>	<i>s</i> sharp
<i>T τ τ</i>	<i>Ταῦ</i>	<i>Tau</i>	<i>t</i>
<i>Υ υ</i>	<i>Ὑ ψιλόν</i>	<i>Upsilon</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>Φ φ</i>	<i>Φῖ</i>	<i>Phi</i>	<i>ph</i>
<i>X χ</i>	<i>Χῖ</i>	<i>Chi</i>	<i>ch</i>
<i>Ψ ψ</i>	<i>Ψῖ</i>	<i>Psi</i>	<i>ps</i>
<i>Ω ω</i>	<i>Ὠ μέγα</i>	<i>Omega</i>	<i>o</i> long

ϵ and υ were originally used both as vowels and as breathings. ϵ was equivalent to our h , υ to our f or v .* When used as vowels they were called $\psiιλά$, *smooth* or *unspirated*. The sound of f or v was also expressed by a letter resembling a double gamma ($\var�$), hence called *Digamma*.

§ 2. Pronunciation of the Letters.

1. The *Consonants* are generally sounded like the English letters placed opposite them in the table. Γ , otherwise hard, is sounded before a palatal mute (χ, γ, χ_i) like *ng*, as $\alpha\gamma\kappa\upsilon\rho\alpha$, *anchor*, $\Sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\gamma\xi$, *Sphinx*.

2. *Vowels*. These are either long or short.

Short, $\alpha, \epsilon, \iota, \omicron, \upsilon$.

Long, $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\eta}, \bar{\iota}, \bar{\omega}, \bar{\upsilon}$.

Thus,

ϵ , and σ are uniformly short.

η and ω are uniformly long.

α, ι, υ , being in some words short, and in others long, are called (ancipites) *doubtful*.

3. The long vowels are merely the short ones doubled. They hence have the same radical sound prolonged.

In an open syllable,

α is sounded like a in *father*.

ϵ , “ “ *a* in *fate*.

ι , “ “ *i* in *machine*.

$\omicron$ “ “ *o* in *note*.

υ “ “ *u* in *tune*.

* Of this original power of υ many traces remain in the later form of the language. Compare $\beta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ with the Latin *bos*, *bovis*, and $\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma$ with the Latin *navis*.

4. In a close syllable,
α is sounded like *a* in *hand*.

ε " " *e* in *met*.

ι " " *i* in *pin*.

ο " " *o* in *not*.

υ " " *u* in *brute*.

5. *Diphthongs*. These are formed by the union of *α, ε, ο, υ, η, ω*, with *ι, υ*.

Thus,

αι sounded like the particle of affirmation, *ay*.

αυ " *ow* in *now*.

ει " *i* in *pine*.

ευ " *u* in *tube*.

οι " *oi* in *voice*.

ου " *oo* in *moon*.

υι " the pronoun *we*.

ηυ " *ou* in *your*.

ωυ (*Ioic*) like *ου*, except with fuller sound of the *ω*.

6. From these are to be distinguished *αι, ηι, ωι*, called *improper diphthongs*, in which the *ι* is written under, thus: *αι, ηι, ωι*. This is called *ι subscript*, and is not heard in pronunciation.

7. *Examples*. *Μοῦσα*, pronounced with *ου* like *oo*, and *σ* sharp, as in *sin*; *μούσης, ου* and *σ* as before, *η* like long *a* in *fate* (*moosase*). Pronounce *αὐτός, αὐτῆς, τούτου, ταύτης, αὐται, ταύτην, τίς, τίνος (tēnos), τίπτω, τίπτον, οὐπω, μέθη, ἔλεγον, τύπτεται, ἐλεξάμην, υἱός, υἱοί*.

§ 3. Division of the Consonants.

1. Consonants are divided, first, according to the *organs* with which they are uttered, into,

Palatals, γ , κ , χ .

Linguals, δ , τ , ϑ , ν , λ , ρ , σ .

Labials, β , π , φ , μ .

Second, according to their *power*, or the influence of the organs of speech in their articulation, into

1) *Semivowels*, viz.,

a) *Breathings* or aspirates, to wit, the palatal aspirate (ϵ), the lingual aspirate σ , and the labial aspirate φ .

b) *Liquids*, λ , μ , ν , ρ .

2) *Mutes*; distributed according to their organ of pronunciation, thus:

Labials, π , β , φ .

Palatals, κ , γ , χ .

Linguals, τ , δ , ϑ .

2. These are again distinguished as unaspirated or *smooth*, π , κ , τ ; aspirated or *rough*, φ , χ , ϑ , and partially aspirated or *middle*, β , γ , δ .

3. The mutes then sustain to each other a two-fold relation, thus expressed:

Smooth. Middle. Rough.

Labials, π , β , φ .

Palatals, κ , γ , χ .

Linguals, τ , δ , ϑ .

4. There are three double Consonants, formed by the union of the mutes with σ : ζ is formed by $\delta\sigma$ (or $\sigma\delta$), ξ by $\kappa\sigma$, $\gamma\sigma$, $\chi\sigma$, and ψ by $\pi\sigma$, $\beta\sigma$, $\varphi\sigma$.

§ 4. *Changes of Consonants.*

The following principles enter extensively into the inflexions of the Greek language. Es-

pecially in nouns, adjectives, and participles, of the third declension, and in the verb, the student will be required to recur to them at every step.

1. Labial mutes with σ ($\pi\sigma$, $\beta\sigma$, $\varphi\sigma$,) form the double consonant ψ .

Palatals with σ ($\kappa\sigma$, $\gamma\sigma$, $\chi\sigma$,) form the double consonant ξ .*

Linguals before σ ($\tau\sigma$, $\delta\sigma$, $\theta\sigma$,) are dropped.

Thus,

$\gammaύψ$, $\betaλέψω$, $\phiλέβς$, $\gammaράφω$,— $\gammaύψ$, $\βλέψω$, $\phiλέψ$, $\γράφω$.

$κόρας$, $λέγσω$, $ὄνυχς$, $φάλαγγς$,— $κόραξ$, $λέξω$, $ὄνυξ$, $φάλαγξ$.

$χάρις$, $\lambdaαμπάδς$, $πείθω$, $\ᾗδω$, $σώματι$,— $χαρίς$, $\lambdaαμπάς$, $πείσω$, $\ᾗσω$, $σώμασι$.

2. Labials before μ ($\pi\mu$, $\beta\mu$, $\varphi\mu$,) become μ .

Palatals before μ ($\kappa\mu$, $\gamma\mu$, $\chi\mu$,) become γ .

Linguals before μ ($\tau\mu$, $\delta\mu$, $\theta\mu$,) become σ .

Thus,

$τέτυπμαι$, $εἴληβμαι$, $γέγραφμαι$,— $τέτυμμαι$, $εἴλημμαι$, $γέγραμμαι$.

$πέπλεκμαι$, $λέλεγμαι$, $τέτυχμαι$,— $πέπλεγμαι$, $λέλεγμαι$, $τέτυγμαι$.

$\ῥνυτμαι$, $\ῥδμαι$, $πέπειθμαι$,— $\ῥνυσμαι$, $\ῥσμαι$, $πέπεισμαι$.

3. Linguals before linguals usually become σ , as, $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$; $\ῥ\delta\theta\eta\nu$, $\ῥ\sigma\theta\eta\nu$; and before κ are dropped, as $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\theta\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$; $\ῥ\delta\kappa\alpha$, $\ῥ\kappa\alpha$; $\ῥ\sigma\pi\alpha\delta\kappa\alpha$, $\ῥ\sigma\pi\alpha\kappa\alpha$.

4. ν , μ , and γ sounded as ng , are nasal, ν a lingual, μ a labial, γ (ng) a palatal. Therefore ν stands only before linguals; before the labials

* Except compounds with $\epsilon\kappa$, as $\epsilon\kappa\sigma\acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$, not $\epsilon\acute{\xi}\acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$.

(β, π, φ, μ,) it is changed into μ, before the palatals (κ, γ, χ,) into γ. Thus, for ἐνβάπτω, ἐνπίπτω, συνπράσσω, σύνφημι, σύνβολος, συγγραφεύς, write ἐμβάπτω, ἐμπίπτω, συμπράττω, σύμφημι, σύμβολος, συγγραφεύς.

5. ν before ρ or λ is changed into the same letter, as συνλέγω, συλλέγω; συνράπτω, συρράπτω.

6. ν before σ is omitted, as δαίμονσι, δαίμοσι. Except in ἐν and σύν, of which the latter is sometimes assimilated, as σύνσιτος, σύσσιτος: ν is also retained in a few other words.

7. ν and a lingual (ντ, νδ, νθ,) before σ are both dropped, and the preceding vowel, if short, is lengthened, as πάντσι, πᾶσι; τετύφαντσι, τετύφᾶσι; δεικνύντσι, δεικνῦσι. In this case ε goes into ει, and ο into ου, as λέοντσι, λέουσι; τυφθέντσι, τυφθεῖσι; ἐκόντσι, ἐκούσι; τύπτοντσι, τύπτουσι; ὀδόντσι, ὀδούς; τυπέντσι, τυπεῖς.

8. Two mutes of different organs standing together, must be of the same degree of aspiration, as πτ, not πθ: κπ, not κβ: βδ, not βτ. The first is generally accommodated to the second, as ράφτω, ράπτω; ἐτύπθην, ἐτύφθην; ἐλέγθην, ἐλέχθην; ὄκδοος, ὄγδοος; γραφτός, γραπτός. Except ἐκ in composition, as ἐκθεῖναι.

9. Two successive syllables do not begin each with an aspirate. The first therefore is made smooth. This rule holds especially in reduplication, as τέθυκα for θέθυκα, πεφίληκα for φεφίληκα, τίθημι for θίθημι.

Exc. a) Aor. Pass. in θην, as ἐμισθώθην. b) Compound words generally, as ἐφυφαίνω, ἀμφιχυθείς.

In ἔχω this rule applies to the rough breathing, as ἔχω for ἔχω.

10. A smooth mute preceding a rough breathing is aspirated; thus, for ἐπήμερος, ἐφήμερος. So in separate words, as ἀφ' οὗ for ἀπ' οὗ.

11. The concurrence of three consonants is generally avoided; often by dropping σ, as ἐσφάλλομαι, ἐσφάλλαι; τετύπομαι (τετύψαι), τετύφαι; πεπλέκομαι (πεπλέξαι), πεπλέχαι.

Exc. a) When the first or last of the consonants is a liquid (λ, μ, ν, ρ, γ sounded as ng), as πεμφθεῖς, σκληρός, τέγω. b) When κ or σ comes in composition before two consonants, as δύσφθαρτος, ἔκπτωσις, ἐκψίχω. On the other hand, a kindred mute is sometimes inserted between two liquids, to smooth the pronunciation, as ἀνρός, ἀνδρός; μεσημερία, μεσημβρία; μέμλεται, μέμβλεται.

12. Promiscuous examples. Let the pupil write properly the following words; ἐτύπην, ἐλήβην, ἔπομος, βέβλαπμαι, πάντα, τύπω, ἐγγράφω, ἐγγέγραπται, ἐγγέγραμμαι, ἐγγέγραφαι, ἐνβέβαπμαι, ἐνεβάπην, ἐνχειρίδιον, συναμβάνω, συνλήβομαι, συνληβήναι, τέθραφμαι, θέθραφται, λέγσω, ἄδμα, ψήφιδμα, βλέποντι, θιδέντι, διδόντι, ἀρπάδσω, νύκτις, ἄνακτις, χειμῶνσι, γύψι, κλίμακσι, φέφανκα, πεποιθάντι, συνείδειναι, φλέβι, γράφσω, αἰῶνσι.

§ 5. *Breathings.*

1. Every word beginning with a vowel has either a smooth or rough breathing (*spiritus asper* or *lenis*). The rough breathing is indicated thus (´), as ἁρμονία, and answers to our *h*. Elsewhere the smooth breathing (˘) is employed,

which does not perceptibly affect the pronunciation, as *ἐπέι*.

2. In diphthongs the breathing is placed over the second letter, as *αἰρέω*, *εἶλον*.

3. *ν* in the Attic dialect is always aspirated at the beginning of a word, as *ῥάκινθος*, *ῥπό*.

4. *ρ* at the beginning of a word or syllable is aspirated, as *ρήτωρ*. When *ρ* is doubled, the first takes the smooth breathing, the second the rough, as *Πύρρος*.

§ 6. Accents.

1. One syllable in every Greek word has an accent, *i. e.* is pronounced with a slight elevation and stress of voice, called (*προσῳδία ὀξεῖα*) a *sharp tone* or *accent*. This syllable is indicated by this mark (*´*) placed over the accented syllable, as *εὐθύς*. This is called the *acute accent*.

2. All other syllables are said to be pronounced with the *grave accent*, or *falling tone* (*`*), which is not usually expressed.

3. When a word, whose last syllable is accented, stands in connection before other words, the acute is softened down, and is expressed by the grave; thus, *ὀργή δὲ πολλὰ δρᾶν ἀναγκάζει κακά*. When therefore the student meets with the grave accent on the last syllable of a word, he will remember it is merely a softened acute.

4. When two syllables, having an acute accent followed by a grave, are combined in pronunciation, their united accents make the circumflex (*ˆ*), as *κέεπος κῆπος*.

§ 7. *Place of the Accents.*

1. The acute accent stands always over one of the last three syllables, the circumflex over one of the last two.

2. The circumflex requires a long vowel or diphthong, as *τιμᾶτε, καλοῦ, φεῦγε, φῶς*.

3. The acute can stand on the antepenult, only when the final syllable is short. The diphthongs *αι* and *οι* at the end of words are, in reference to this rule, chiefly regarded as short, as *ἄνθρωποι, τύπτεται*. The principal exception is the *Opt. 3. Sing.*, as *ποιήσαι*.

4. When the last syllable is short, or long only by position, the penult, if long, can take only the circumflex, as *ῥῆμα, οῖνος*.

5. If the final syllable is long, the penult can have only the acute, as *ῥήτωρ, οἴνη*.

6. Contracted final syllables generally take the circumflex, as *ἀληθοῦς, τιμᾶ*.

7. Let the pupil accent the following words (the dots indicating the accented syllable), *χορῆ-μᾶ, ἔτυπτον, σῦνoδος, Ἀλέξανδρος, παρᾶ, εἰῶ-θει, ἀνέγνω, δακτύλιον, ἐκείνου, σφραγῖδα, πρᾶγμα, ἐπέθηκεν*.

§ 8. *Contractions.*

1. These arise from the concurrence of two or more vowels, and take place sometimes in the radical part of a word, as *ἔαρ, ἦρ*, more frequently by a vowel in the termination meeting a vowel in the root, as *τείχε-ος, τείχους*.

2. The following are some of the usual contractions.

a) *εἰ* and *οἰ* into the diphthongs *ει* and *οι*, as *τείχεῖ*, *τείχει*; *αἰδοῖ*, *αἰδοῖ*.

b) Two vowels into a kindred long sound, as *εα* into *η*, *τείχεα*, *τείχη*. *εε* into *ει*, as *ποίηε*, *ποιεῖ*. *εο*, *οε*, *οο*, into *ου*, as *τείχεος* *τείχους*, *μίσθ-οε-ου*. *αο*, *αου*, *αω*, *οα*, *οη*, into *ω*, as *τιμάωμεν*, *τιμῶμεν*; *αἰδόα*, *αἰδῶ*.

Exc. *οει* and *οη* become *οι*.

Inf. *οειν* becomes *ουν*, as *μισθόειν*, *μισθοῦν*.

c) *αε*, *αη*, into *α*, as *ἄεθλος*, *ἄθλος*; *τίμαε*, *τίμα*. *αει* and *αη* into *α*, as *τιμάει*, *τιμᾷ*.

d) *ε* before or after a long sound disappears, *εοι*, *οι*; *εη*, *η*; *εω*, *ω*; *ωε*, *ω*.

Exc. *εαι*, *η*, as *τύπται*, *τύπη*.

e) *ο* before and after long *ο* sounds (*ω*, *οι*, *ου*), disappears.

For exceptions to the above rules see declensions, &c.

§ 9. Final Letters.

1. To datives plural in *σι*, and to third persons of verbs in *ε* and *ι*, *ν* is added before words beginning with a vowel, as *ἐν πόλεσιν αὐτοῦ*, *ἔτυψεν αὐτόν*. This is called *ν ἐφελκυστικόν*.

2. The preposition *ἐκ*, *out of*, becomes *ἐξ* before a vowel. *Οὐ*, *not*, becomes *οὐκ* before a vowel *οὐκ* or *οὐχ*, as *οὐκ πάρεστιν*, *οὐκ ἔστιν*, *οὐχ ὑπέστιν*.

3. *σ* is a weak letter, and easily falls away, *μέχρις* and *μέχρι*, *ἄχρις* and *ἄχρι*, *οὕτως* and *οὕτω*. See § 4. 11, § 11. 4. 6, and 2d Pers. Sing. Pass. of Verbs.

4. No genuine Greek word ends in any other consonant than ν , ρ , or σ , except $\epsilon\kappa$ and $\omicron\upsilon\kappa$, which, however, never terminate a clause.

Obs. Hence nouns whose root terminates in any other than one of these consonants, always either drop this consonant, as $\pi\rho\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\mu\alpha\tau$, $\pi\rho\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\mu\alpha$, or assume another letter, usually σ , as $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\delta$ ($\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\delta\sigma$), $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$.

§ 10. Characters.

1. The Greek mark of interrogation is the English semicolon (;), as $\tau\acute{\iota}\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron$; for a colon and semicolon a point is placed at the top of the line, thus $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron \cdot \kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}$.

2. Apostrophe (') cuts off a vowel from the end of a word when the next begins with a vowel, as $\acute{\alpha}\pi' \acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\eta\varsigma$.

3. Crasis (') is frequently employed to indicate the coalescence of vowels in different words, to prevent a hiatus, as $\tau\omicron\ \acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$; $\tau\acute{\alpha}\ \acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\alpha}$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\alpha}$; $\tau\acute{\alpha}\ \acute{\epsilon}\mu\acute{\alpha}$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\alpha}$; $\kappa\alpha\acute{\iota}\ \acute{\epsilon}\nu$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\nu$.

§ 11. Declension of Nouns.

1. Greek nouns have three numbers, singular, plural, and dual (denoting two); and five cases expressing different relations, as follows:

Nom. The subject of the verb.

Gen. *Of* or *from*, indicating possession or origin.

Dat. *For* or *with*, remote object or instrument.

* Acc. The object of the verb.

Voc. Used in addressing a person.

2. There are three forms of Greek declension, in all which one primitive form of inflexion is distinctly traceable. This form is probably retained with least change in impure (and some pure) nouns of the third declension.

3. In the inflexion of nouns we distinguish two parts, the *root* and the *termination*. A *termination* can be in no other consonant than ν , ρ , or σ (§ 9. 4). The *roots*, to which they are appended, may have every variety of termination. They may end in either of the following letters, *mutēs*, π , β , φ , κ , γ , χ , τ , δ , θ , *liquids*, λ , μ , ν , ρ , *vowels*, α , ε , η , ι , $\omicron$, υ , ω .

4. The general termination of the nominative is σ : this being a weak letter (§ 9. 3) it is frequently dropped. This is especially the case with feminine nouns of the first declension, and neuters of the second and third.

5. All the consonant roots (*mutēs* and *liquids*), with the roots in ε , ι , υ , belong to the third declension, those in α and η to the first, those in $\omicron$ and ω chiefly to the second. The following table presents the usual forms.

6. Terminations,

<i>Sing.</i>		ᾠφι	ἐλπίδ	ἀληθές	μούσα	λόγο
N	ς	ᾠφίς	ἐλπίς	ἀληθής	μούσα	λόγο-ς
G	ος	ᾠφί-ος	ἐλπίδ-ος	ἀληθές-ος	μούσα-ος (μούσης)	λόγο-ος (ομ.ς) λόγου
D	ι	ᾠφί-ι	ἐλπίδ-ι	ἀληθές-ι	μούσα-ι (μούση)	λόγο-ι (λόγω)
A	ν(α)	ᾠφί-ν	ἐλπίδ-α	ἀληθές-α	μούσα-ν	λόγο-ν
V.		ᾠφι	ἐλπίς	ἀληθές	μούσα	λόγο-ε (λόγε)
<i>Dual.</i>						
N.A.V.	ε	ᾠφι-ε	ἐλπίδ-ε	ἀληθές-ε	μούσα-ε (μούσα)	λόγο-ε (λόγω)
G.D.	οιν(ιν)	ᾠφί-οιν	ἐλπίδ-οιν	ἀληθές-οιν	μούσα-ιν (μούσαν)	λόγο-ιν (λόγον)
<i>Plur.</i>						
N.	ες	ᾠφι-ες	ἐλπίδ-ες	ἀληθές-ες	μούσα-ες (μούσαι)	λόγο-ες (λόγοι)
G.	ων	ᾠφί-ων	ἐλπίδ-ων	ἀληθές-ων	μούσά-ων (μούσῶν)	λόγο-ων (λόγων)
D.	σιν(σιν)	ᾠφί-σιν	ἐλπί(δ)-σιν	ἀληθές-σιν	μούσά-σιν (μούσαις)	λόγο-σιν (λόγοις)
A.	ας	ᾠφι-ας	ἐλπίδ-ας	ἀληθές-ας	μούσα-ας (μούσᾶς)	λόγο-ας (λόγους)
V.	ες	ᾠφι-ες	ἐλπίδ-ες	ἀληθές-ες	μούσα-ες (μούσαι)	λόγο-ες (λόγοι)

7. The principal irregularities in *λόγος* and *μουσα* arise, it is perceived, from the rejection of the weak consonant *σ* (§ 9. 3), and then making contractions more or less irregular, *μουσαες*, *μουσαε*, *μουσαι*; *λόγοες*, *λόγοε*, *λόγοι*; *λόγοος*, *λόγοο*, *λόγου*.

8. The original termination of the Acc. Sing. seems to have been in *ν*. After a consonant it was changed, by a law which prevailed extensively in the Greek language, into *α*: *α* being once adopted became the common termination, and the ending in *ν* was restricted to a few classes of pure nouns. Analogous changes are seen in the 3 plur. Perf. Pass., as *τετράφαται* for *τέτραπνται*, and *ἐφθάραται* for *ἐφθαρνται*. And the Ionic dialect abounds in forms like the following, *πεπαύαται* for *πέπauνται*, *πυθούατο* for *πύθουιντο*, *κεκλίαται* for *κέκλινται*, *δεσπότεια* for *δεσπότην*.*

§ 12. *The Article.*

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.			
M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ὁ	ἡ	τό	N. }	τώ	τά	τώ	οἱ	αἱ	τά, the
G. τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	A. }				τῶν	τῶν	τῶν, of the
D. τοῦ	τῇ	τοῦ	G. }	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς, to the
A. τόν	τήν	τό	D. }				τούς	τάς	τά, the.

§ 13. *First Declension.*

Characteristic vowel *α*, and, in the singular *η*. The masculine adds *ς*: thus making four terminations, *α*, *η*, feminine, *ας*, *ης*, masculine.

* See this subject treated by Hupfeld, Jahn's *Jahrbücher*, Vol. IX. (1829,) p. 472.

1. Terminations.

<i>Sing.</i>				
N.	G.	D.	A.	V.
ᾶ	ης	η	ᾶν	ᾶ.
So δόξα, glory,	γλῶσσα, a tongue,			
	θάλασσα, a sea,			μουσα, a muse.
ᾱ (pure) ᾱς	ᾱ	ᾱν	ᾱ.	
So φιλία, friendship,	σκία, a shadow,			οἰκία, a house.
ρα	ρας	ρα	ραν	ρα.
So θύρα, a door,	ἡμέρα, a day,			χώρα, a region.
η	ης	η	ην	η.
So λύπη, grief,	τιμή, honour,			ψυχή, a soul,
	φωνή, a voice.			
ᾱς	ου	α	αν	ᾱ.
So νεανίας, a youth,	ταμίας, a steward,			Πυθαγόρας.
ης	ου	η	ην	ᾶ *
So ποιητής, a poet,	ληστής, a robber,			τελώνης, a tax-gatherer.
<i>Dual.</i>				
ᾶ	αιν	αιν	ᾶ	ᾶ.
<i>Plural.</i>				
αι	ων	αις	ᾱς	αι.

Examples.

ἡ δόξα, glory. ἡ τιμή, honour. ὁ πολίτης, the citizen. ὁ νεανίας, the youth.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
N. δόξα	N. τιμή	N. πολίτης	N. νεανίας
G. δόξης	G. τιμῆς	G. πολίτου	G. νεανίου
D. δόξῃ	D. τιμῇ	D. πολίτῃ	D. νεανίᾳ
A. δόξαν	A. τιμὴν	A. πολίτην	A. νεανίαν
V. δόξα	V. τιμή	V. πολῖτα	V. νεανία
<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>
N. A. V. δόξα	N. A. V. τιμά	N. A. V. πολίτα	N. A. V. νεανία
G. D. δόξων	G. D. τιμαῖν	G. D. πολῖταιν	G. D. νεανίαιν

* Nouns in ιδης, and a few others, make the Vocative Singular in η, as Ἀτρείδης. Ληστής makes η or α.

<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. δόξαι	N. τιμαί	N. πολῖται	N. νεανίαι
G. δοξῶν	G. τιμῶν	G. πολιτῶν	G. νεανιῶν
D. δόξαις	D. τιμαῖς	D. πολίταις	D. νεανίαις
A. δόξας	A. τιμάς	A. πολίτας	A. νεανίας
V. δόξαι	V. τιμαί	V. πολῖται	V. νεανίαι

§ 14. Exercises on the First Declension.

1. ENGLISH INTO GREEK.

A muse. Of a Muse. Of the muse. For the muse. The muses. Of the muses. The house. The house of the muses. The friendship of the muses. The honour of the house. Grief (ἡ λύπη). The grief of the youth. The soul of the poet. The voice of honour. The door of the house. Doors of houses. The voices of the poets. The voice of friendship. Of the voices of friendship. With the tongues (ταῖς γλώσσαις) of the poets. Of the shadow of the house. Of the shadows of the houses.

REMARK 1. The genitive is often placed between the noun and article on which it is dependent; thus, ἡ τῆς οἰκίας σκιά, *the shadow of the house*; ἡ τῆς λύπης αἰτία, *the cause of grief*.

REM. 2. With abstract nouns, as names of virtues, vices, &c., the article is employed or omitted at pleasure; as drunkenness, ἡ μέθη or μέθη, *friendship*, ἡ φιλία or φιλία.

2. GREEK INTO ENGLISH.

α and η.

Ἡ θύρα τῆς οἰκίας. Τῆς φωνῆς τῶν Μουσῶν.
 Ἡ τῆς ψυχῆς ἐπιμέλεια. Ἡ ἀγάπη τῆς τιμῆς.
 Ἡ εἰρήνης φωνή. Ἡ ζωὴ τῆς ψυχῆς. Αἰσκιαὶ
 τῶν νεφελῶν. Δόξαι καὶ ἐπιθυμίαι καὶ ἡδοναί.
 Ἡ ἀρετῆς ἡδονή. Ἡ ἀρχὴ ζωῆς. Πηγὴ τῆς

σοφίας. Αἱ οἰκίαι τῆς κώμης. Αἱ κῶμαι τῆς χώρας. Αἱ χῶραι τῆς γῆς. Ἡ κόμη τῆς κεφαλῆς. Τῇ φωνῇ τῆς βροντῆς. Τῆς γεφύρας καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης.

ας and ης.

Ὁ δεσπότης τῆς οἰκίας. Ἡ νίκη τῶν Περσῶν. Οἱ ναῦται τῆς θαλάσσης. Ἡ καρδιά τοῦ προδότου. Ἡ κλέπτου σιγή. Οἱ στρατιῶται τοῦ Μιλτιάδου. Τῶν Πυθαγόρου μαθητῶν. Ἡ Ἀτρειδῶν ὀργή. Ἡ ἀλκὴ τοῦ νεανίου. Ἡ ῥώμη τῶν ἀθλητῶν. Ἡ ἀπτή θαλάσσης. Ἡ νεανίου παιδεία.

REMARK. The Greeks frequently omit the article, where the English idiom requires it, provided its omission creates no obscurity; thus, *the country of the king*, ἡ χώρα τοῦ βασιλέως, or ἡ χώρα βασιλέως, or ἡ βασιλέως χώρα, ἡ κλέπτου σιγή, *the silence of the thief*, or *of a thief*.

§ 15. ἐγώ and σύ.

Sing.

N. ἐγώ, *I*

G. ἐμοῦ or μου, *of me*

D. ἐμοί or μοί, *to or for me*

A. ἐμέ or μέ, *me*

Dual.

N. A. νῶϊ, νῶ, *we two*

G. D. νῶϊν, νῶν, *of or to us two*

Plural.

N. ἡμεῖς, *we*

G. ἡμῶν, *of us*

D. ἡμῖν, *to or for us*

A. ἡμᾶς, *us*

Sing.

N. σύ, *thou*

G. σοῦ, *of thee*

D. σοί, *to or for thee*

A. σέ, *thee*

Dual.

N. A. σφῶϊ, σφῶ, *you two* [two]

G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν, *of or to you*

Plural.

N. ὑμεῖς, *you*

G. ὑμῶν, *of you*

D. ὑμῖν, *to you*

A. ὑμᾶς, *you*

EXERCISES.

1. ENGLISH INTO GREEK.

Of me. For me. Me. Of us. To us. We.

Us. Thou. You. Of thee. Of you. We two. You two. The house of me (my house). The head of thee (thy head), ἡ κεφαλὴ σου. Thy voice. My heart (καρδία). Of my life. Of our lives. Our region. Of our houses. Of my houses.

2. GREEK INTO ENGLISH.

Ἡ γλῶσσά μου. Αἱ γλῶσσαι ἡμῶν. Ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς καρδίας μου. Ὁ δεσπότης τῆς χώρας ἡμῶν. Οἱ δεσπότες ἡμῶν. Ἡ ἡδονὴ τῆς φιλίας σου. Ἡ χαρὰ τῆς ψυχῆς μου. Ὁ μαθητὴς σου. Ἡ ἀρχὴ τῆς ζωῆς μου.

Examples with εἶναι, *to be* (see § 65), and Prepositions (§ 80).

Ἔστι (there is) θύρα ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ. Ἡ μέθη μανία ἐστίν. Ἡ ἀγάπη τῆς εἰρήνης ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ μου. Ἡ λύπη ἐστὶν ἐν καρδίαις ὑμῶν. Οὐκ ἐκ πενίας ἐστὶ λύπη, ἀλλ' ἐξ ἐπιθυμίας. Ἡ φιλαργυρία ἐστὶ ῥίζα τῆς κακίας. Ἐκ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐστὶν εὐδαιμονία. Ἡ ἀρετὴ καὶ ἡ σοφία ζωὴ τῆς ψυχῆς ἐστίν. Ὁ κλέπτης ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ. Ἡ φιλία ἐστὶ πηγὴ ἡδονῆς. Ἡ σκηνὴ μου ἐστὶ παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν. Ἐν τῇ ἐντολῇ σου ἐστὶ χαρὰ μου.

REMARK 1. Our indefinite article is indicated in Greek by the absence of the article; as, θύρα, *a door*.

2. In Greek the predicate generally omits the article; as, ἡμέρα νύξ ἐγένετο, *the day became night*; ἡ νύξ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, *the night became day*; ἡ μέθη μανία ἐστίν. But if the predicate is more limited than the subject, it may take the article; as, Ἰησοῦς ἦν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, *Jesus was the son of God*, (it being supposed there was but one son of God.)

3. In Greek, as in Latin, two singular nouns united by the conjunction *καί*, (*and*,) take a verb either in the singular or plural; as, *τιμὴ καὶ ἀρετὴ ἐστὶν* or *εἰσιν*.

§ 16. *Contracts of the First Declension.*

Singular.

N. ἐρέα, ἐρᾶ	μνάα, μνᾶ	γαλήη, γαλῆ
G. ἐρέας, ἐρᾶς	μνάας, μνᾶς	γαλήης, γαλῆς
D. ἐρέα, ἐρᾶ	μνάα, μνᾶ	γαλήη, γαλῆ
A. ἐρέαν, ἐρᾶν	μνάαν, μνᾶν	γαλήην, γαλῆν
V. ἐρέα, ἐρᾶ	μνάα, μνᾶ	γαλήη γαλῆ

Dual.

N. A. V. ἐρέα, ἐρᾶ	μνάα, μνᾶ	γαλέα, γαλᾶ
G. D. ἐρέαιν, ἐρᾶιν	μνάαιν, μνᾶιν	γαλέαιν, γαλᾶιν

Plural.

N. ἐρέαι, ἐραῖ	μνάαι, μναῖ	γαλέαι, γαλαῖ
G. ἐρεῶν, ἐρῶν	μναῶν, μνῶν	γαλεῶν, γαλῶν
D. ἐρέαις, ἐραῖς	μνάαις, μναῖς	γαλαῖς, γαλαῖς
A. ἐρέας, ἐρᾶς	μνάας, μνᾶς	γαλέας, γαλαῖς
V. ἐρέαι, ἐραῖ	μνάαι, μναῖ	γαλέαι, γαλαῖ

§ 17. *Second Declension.*

1. Characteristic vowel *ο*, lengthened by the Attics in some words into *ω*. The nominative attaches *ς* for the masculine, *ν* for the neuter; hence *ος* and *ως*, masculine, sometimes feminine, *ον* and *ων* neuter.

2. Singular.

	ὁ (<i>speech</i>)	τό (<i>work</i>)	ῥό (<i>temple</i>)	τὸ (<i>hall</i>)
N.	λόγος	ἔργον	νεῶς	ἀνώγειον
G.	λόγου	ἔργου	νεῶ	ἀνώγειω
	λόγῳ	ἔργῳ	νεῶ	ἀνώγειοι
	λόγον	ἔργον	νεῶν	ἀνώγειων
	λόγε	ἔργον	νεῶς	ἀνώγειον

Dual.

N. A.V.	λόγω	ἔργω	νεώ	ἀνώγειω
G. D.	λόγοιν	ἔργοιν	νεῶν	ἀνώγειων

Plural.

N.	λόγοι	ἔργα	νεώ	ἀνώγειω
G.	λόγων	ἔργων	νεῶν	ἀνώγειων
D.	λόγοις	ἔργοις	νεῶς	ἀνώγειως
A.	λόγους	ἔργα	νεῶς	ἀνώγειω
V.	λόγοι	ἔργα	νεῶ	ἀνώγειω.

So κόσμος, world, ἄνθρωπος, man, θεός, God, ἥλιος, sun, βίος, life, ὀφθαλμός, eye, υἱός, son, νόμος, law, πλοῦτος, wealth, δῶρον, gift, δένδρον, tree, φύλλον, leaf, πεδίον, plain, μέτρον, measure, ζῶον, animal, τέκνον, child, ἄγγελος, messenger, ποταμός, river, πόλεμος, war, κύριος, lord.

3. EXERCISES ON THE SECOND DECLENSION.

- a) *A word. Of a word. With a word (λόγω). The word. Of the words. The word of God. The words of the man. The works of God. The life of man. The leaves of the trees. A leaf of a tree. The leaves of a tree. Of the leaves of the trees. Of the trees of the forest (ὕλη). The eye of the man. The ways (ἡ ὁδός) of the rivers.*
- b) *The sun is the eye of the world. Man is an animal. The law of the Lord is in my heart. Thou art the son of God. Wealth is a gift of God. There is (ἔστι) a tree near the river. The eye of the Lord (κύριος) is upon the earth. The voice of the Lord is in the earth. The sun is in the clouds (νεφέλη). The sun is thy messenger. The river of death (θάνατος). The leaves of the tree of life (ζωή). The river of life is from (ἐκ, out of) the throne (θρόνος) of God.*

4. GREEK INTO ENGLISH.

Ὁ νόμος τοῦ θεοῦ. Ὁ λόγος εἰδωλὸν ἐστὶ τῆς ψυχῆς. Ἡ Αἴγυπτος δῶρόν ἐστι τοῦ Νείλου. Παρὰ τοῖς Αἰγυπτίοις ὁ ἥλιος καὶ ἡ σελήνη θεοί εἰσιν. Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν παρά τῳ θεῷ. Τὰ πλοῖά μου ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ἐστίν. Ὁ ὕπνος ἐστὶν ἀδελφὸς τοῦ θανάτου. Οἶνός ἐστι κάτοπτρον τοῦ νοῦ. Οἱ ἄνεμοι καὶ ἡ θάλασσα δοῦλοι εἰσιν ἀνθρώπων. Ἐγὼ εἰμι διδάσκαλος, σὺ μαθητής. Ἐν οἶνῳ ἐστὶν ἀλήθεια. Ὁ φόβος τοῦ Κυρίου ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ τῆς σοφίας. Ὁ χρόνος ἐστὶν ὀργῆς φάρμακον. Ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἐστὶν Ἀφροδίτης νεώς.

§ 18. Contracts.

	ὁ	Singular.	τό
N.	νόος, νοῦς		ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν
G.	νόου, νοῦ		ὀστέου, ὀστοῦ
D.	νόῳ, νοῷ		ὀστέῳ, ὀστοῷ
A.	νόον, νοῦν		ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν
V.	νόε, νοῦ		ὀστέον, ὀστοῦν

Dual.

N. A. V.	νόῳ, νοῷ	ὀστέῳ, ὀστοῷ
G. D.	νόοιν, νοῖν	ὀστέοιν, ὀστοῖν

Plural.

N.	νόοι, νοῖ	ὀστέα, ὀστέα
G.	νόων, νοῶν	ὀστέων, ὀστέων
D.	νόοις, νοῖς	ὀστέοις, ὀστέοις
A.	νόους, νοῦς	ὀστέα, ὀστέα
V.	νόοι, νοῖ.	ὀστέα, ὀστέα.

§ 19. Adjectives and Pronouns in ος, η, ον.

1. These have in the Feminine the termi-

nations of the first declension (*η*), in the Masculine and Neuter those of the second (*ος, ον*).

Σοφός, wise.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. σοφ-ός, ή, όν	N. A. V. σοφ-ώ, ά, ώ G. D. σοφ-οῖν, αῖν, [οῖν]	N. σοφ-οί, αι, ά
G. σοφ-οῦ, ής, οῦ		G. σοφ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν
D. σοφ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ		D. σοφ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς
A. σοφ-όν, ήν, όν		A. σοφ-ούς, άς, ά
V. σοφ-έ, ή, όν		V. σοφ-οί, αι, ά.

2. Adjectives in *ος* pure, and *ρος*, make the Feminine in *α*; as, *φίλιος, α, όν*: *μικρός, ά, όν*.

Φίλιος, friendly.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. φίλι-ος, α, ον	N. A. V. φιλι-ω, α, ω G. D. φιλι-οιν, αιν, [οιν]	N. φίλι-οι, αι, α
G. φιλι-ου, ας, ου		G. φιλι-ων, ων, ων
D. φιλι-ω, α, ω		D. φιλι-οις, αις, οις
A. φίλι-ον, αν, ον		A. φιλι-ους, ας, α
V. φιλι-ε, α, ον		V. φίλι-οι, αι, α.

Exc. Adjectives in *οος* make *η* in the feminine; and adjectives in *εος* and *οος* are contracted; as *χρύσειος, χρυσοῦς*: *χρυσέα, χρυσή*: *χρύσειον, χρυσοῦν*: *ἄπλοος, ἀπλοῦς*: *ἄπλόη, ἀπλή*: *ἄπλόον, ἀπλοῦν*, &c.

3. Compound adjectives, and many others in *ος*, have but two endings, and belong exclusively to the second declension.

Ἀθάνατος, immortal.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. ό ή ἀθάνατος, τό ἀθάνατον	N. οἱ αἱ ἀθάνατοι, τὰ ἀθάνατα
G. τοῦ τῆς τοῦ ἀθανάτου	G. τῶν τῶν τῶν ἀθανάτων
D. τῷ τῇ τῷ ἀθανάτῳ	D. τοῖς ταῖς τοῖς ἀθανάτοις
A. τόν τήν τό ἀθάνατον	A. τοὺς τὰς ἀθανάτους, τὰ ἀθάνατα
V. ἀθάνατε, ἀθάνατον	V. ἀθάνατοι, ἀθάνατα.

Dual.

N. A. V. τὼ τὰ τῷ ἀθανάτῳ

G. D. τοῖν ταῖν τοῖν ἀθανάτοιν

§ 20. Exercises on Adjectives in *ος*.

1. Adjectives in *ος*, *η*, *ον*, and *ος*, *α*, *ον*.—Ἀγαθὸς φίλος. Σοφὸς ἄνθρωπος. Ὁ καλὸς κόσμος. Ὁ λαμπρὸς ἥλιος. Τῶν ἀγαθῶν φίλων. Οἱ πιστοὶ δοῦλοι. Θνητὰ ζῶα. Μακρὰ ὁδός. Μικρὰ τράπεζα. Πλούτος ὀλίγος. Πύλη στενή. Λευκαὶ πέτραι. Λίθος ξεστός. Λόφος χαλεπός.

Θησαυρός ἐστὶν ὁ πιστὸς φίλος. Ὁ σοφὸς ἄνθρωπός ἐστι μακάριος. Ὁ καιρὸς ὑμῶν ἐστὶν ἀεὶ ἔτοιμος. Κακὸς βίος ἐστὶν οὐδέποτε μακάριος. Ἔστιν ἐν κώμῃ ἡμῶν δικαστὴς φρόνιμος. Ὁ Πήγασος ἵππος ἦν πτηνός. Πυθαγόρας ἦν κτίστης τῆς φιλοσοφίας τῆς Ἰταλικῆς. Ἡ μέθη μικρὰ μανία ἐστίν. Ἡ ὁδὸς εἰς Αἰδοῦ ἐστὶ πανταχοῦ ὁμοία. Ἡ ἀρετῆς ὁδὸς τὸ πρῶτον (at first) χαλεπὴ ἐστὶν, ὕστερον δὲ ῥαδία. Ἡ χώρα ἔχει (has) ἱκανὴν φυλακὴν. Ζωῆς πονηρᾶς τελευτὴ ἐστὶ θάνατος πονηρός. ὦ πιστὴ ψυχὴ!

2. Adjectives in *ος* of two endings.—Ὁ πλούτος ἐστὶ θνητός, ἡ δόξα ἀθάνατος. Ὁ θυμὸς ἀλόγιστος. Δεῖλὸν ὁ πλούτος καὶ φιλόψυχον κακόν. Λύκω καὶ ἵπῳ συννόμῳ ἐστὸν. Καλὸν ἡ ἀλήθεια καὶ μόνιμον. Ἡ Σικελία ἐστὶ νῆσος πολυάνθρωπος. Ὁ Θεὸς ἐστὶν ἀγέννητος. Οὐδὲν ἐστὶ βέβαιον ἐν τῷ βίῳ τῷ ἀνθρωπίνῳ.

REMARKS. 1. When the noun is accompanied by an article the adjective is placed between the article and noun, as, ὁ ἀγα-

θὸς ἄνθρωπος, *the good man*, or follows both with the article repeated, as, ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἀγαθός. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός, or ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος, would mostly be read with ἐστὶ understood, *the man is good*. Ἐποίησα τὴν οἰκίαν τὴν καλὴν, or ἐποίησα τὴν καλὴν οἰκίαν, *I made the beautiful house*; but ἐποίησα τὴν οἰκίαν καλὴν, *I made (i. e. rendered) the house beautiful*.

2. So the possessive pronouns ἐμός, *mine*, σός, *thine*, υἱέτερος, *yours*, &c.; as, ὁ ἐμός δοῦλος, or ὁ δοῦλος ὁ ἐμός, a more emphatic form for ὁ δοῦλός μου, *my servant*. Ὁ σὸς νοῦς τὸ σὸν σῶμα μεταχειρίζεται, *thy mind controls thy body*.

3. The verb εἶναι is often omitted; as, ὁ θυμός (ἐστίν) ἀλόγιστος. The adjective is often put in the neuter, agreeing with a noun understood; as, ἡ τυραννὶς σφαλερόν ἐστι, *supreme power is a dangerous thing* (χρῆμα).

§ 21. Adjectives and Pronouns in ος, η, ο.

The adjectives ἄλλος, τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, and τηλικούτος, and the pronouns ὅς, αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος, οὗτος, have the Nom. Neut. Sing. in ο: Thus,

Ἄλλος, *another*.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἄλλ-ος, η, ο	N.A.V. ἄλλ-ω, α, ω G. D. ἄλλ-οιν, αιν, [οιν]	N. ἄλλ-οι, αι, α,
G. ἄλλ-ον, ης, ου		G. ἄλλ-ων, ων, ων
D. ἄλλ-ω, η, ω		D. ἄλλ-οις, αις, οἰς
A. ἄλλ-ον, ην, ο		A. ἄλλ-ους, ας, α.

So αὐτός, *ipse, self*, ἐκεῖνος, *ille, he*, ὅς, *who*.

§ 22. Exercises on Ἄλλος.

1. Ἄλλος without the article means in the sing. *another*, in the plural, *others*.

2. With the article, it means in the singular, *the remaining part*; in the plural, οἱ ἄλλοι, *the rest* (*ceteri*).

3. *The other*, in the singular, ὁ ἕτερος.

4. Examples. Ἄλλη χώρα, *another country*,

ἡ ἑτέρα χώρα, *the other country*; ἡ ἄλλη χώρα, *the rest of the country*; ἄλλαι χώραι, *other countries* (some others); αἱ ἄλλαι χώραι, *the rest of the countries*. ἄλλο δένδρον, *another tree*; τὸ ἄλλο δένδρον, *the rest of the tree*; τὸ ἕτερον δένδρον, *the other tree*; ἄλλα δένδρα, *other trees*; τὰ ἄλλα δένδρα, *the rest of the trees*. So, a day (ἡμέρα), *another day, the other day, the rest of the day, the rest of the days, other days*.

So οἰκία, *a house*, ἀγρός, *a field*.

§ 23. αὐτός.

1. Αὐτός with the article means always *the same* (*idem*); as, ὁ αὐτὸς τόπος, *the same place*; ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόπῳ, *in the same place*; τὰ αὐτὰ πράγματα, *the same things*; τῶν αὐτῶν πραγμάτων, *of the same things*.

2. Αὐτός without the article, in the nominative always, and in the oblique cases when followed by a noun, signifies *self* (*ipse*); as, αὐτὸς ἐγώ, *I myself*; αὐτὸς φημι, *I myself assert*; αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *the man himself*; τοῦ ἀνθρώπου αὐτοῦ, or αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, *of the man himself*.

3. Standing alone in the oblique cases, it is the ~~demonstrative~~ pronoun *him, her, it*; as, ὁ θεὸς καὶ τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ, *God and the works of him (his works)*; ὁ κόσμος καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ, *the world and the things in it*; ἐν αὐτῷ ἦν ζωή, *in him was life*.

§ 24. οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος.

1. Ἐκεῖνος (from ἐκεῖ, *there*), signifies *that person there, he (ille)*.

2. *Οὗτος* (from *ὁ*) signifies *this*, (*hic*), *this person*, and follows in its inflexion the article.

Singular.

N. οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο
G. τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου
D. τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ
A. τοῦτον, ταύτην, τοῦτο

Plural.

N. οὗτοι, αὗται, ταῦτα
G. τούτων, τούτων, τούτων
D. τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις
A. τούτους, ταύτας, ταῦτα

Dual.

N. A. τούτῳ, ταῦτα, τούτῳ
G. D. τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις.

3. *Οὗτος* and *ἐκεῖνος* stand either before both the substantive and its article, or after both; as, *οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος*, *this man*; *τῶν ἀνθρώπων τούτων*, *of these men*; *ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ*, *in that day*; *μετὰ τὴν ὥραν ἐκείνην*, *after that hour*.

§ 25. Exercises on ἄλλος, αὐτός, οὗτος, &c.

Μετὰ τὸν θάνατον ἡμῶν ἐστὶν ἡμῖν ἄλλος βίος. Μακάριός ἐστιν ὁ δοῦλος ἐκεῖνος. Ἡ βασιλεία ἡ ἐμὴ οὐκ ἐστὶν ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου τούτου. Παρὰ ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἐστὶν ὁ ποταμός. Τοῦτό ἐστιν ὁ νόμος καὶ οἱ προφῆται. Οἱ ἄλλοι στρατιῶται ἦσαν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόπῳ. Ταῦτά ἐστιν ἀγαθὰ (neuter plural). Τὰ δῶρα τῆς τύχης ἐστὶ σφαλερά, καὶ αὐτὴ ἐστὶ τυφλὴ καὶ κωφὴ. Ὁ διδάσκαλος αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἦσαν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ στοᾷ. Ἐγὼ ἔχω (have) τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην σοί (the same sentiment with thee; ὁ αὐτός, the same, takes the Dative after it, as in Lat. *idem* the Ablative with *cum*).

§ 26. *Third Declension.**

1. The third declension has as radical letters, to which its terminations are attached (see § 11), the *mutes* π, κ, τ, β, γ, δ, φ, χ, θ, the *liquids* λ, ν, ρ, and the *vowels* α, ε, ι, υ, ω. Roots in σ belong to the second declension, except a few which in the singular, follow the third.

2. The Nominative regularly assumes σ. The liquids, however, do not generally take it, and many of the mutes (especially neuter roots in τ), instead of attaching σ and dropping the τ, omit both; thus, root *πρᾶγματ*, Nom. *πρᾶγμα* (reg. *πρᾶγματος*), root *μέλιτ*, N. *μέλι* (reg. *μέλις*). Roots in *οντ* (reg. *οντις*, *ους*, as *ὀδόντ*, *ὀδούς*), generally drop the τ and make the Nominative in *ων*; as, *λέοντ*, *λέων*. So all participles in *ων*.

REM. The student, then, will be careful not to confound the nominative with the root, in deciding to what class a noun belongs; e. g. *πρᾶγμα* and most nouns in α have a root in a mute consonant; many nouns in *ων*, a root in *οντ*; some a root in *ον*, as *δαίμων*, root *δαῖμον*. The first object should always be, to ascertain the root (which may be found from either of the oblique cases except the Voc. Sing. and Dat. Plur.), as the terminations are directly attached to this.

3. *Mute Nouns.*

Root, Sing.	(ῆ) λαμπάδ	(τό) πρᾶγματ	(ό) κόρακ	(ό) ὀδόντ
N.	λαμπά(δ)-ς	πρᾶγμα(τ)	κόρακ-ς(κόραξ)	ὀδόντ-ς
G.	λαμπάδ-ος	πρᾶγματ-ος	κόρακ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος
D.	λαμπάδ-ι	πρᾶγματ-ι	κόρακ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι
A.	λαμπάδ-α	πρᾶγμα	κόρακ-α	ὀδόντ-α
V.	λαμπάς	πρᾶγμα	κόραξ	ὀδούς

* Before commencing this declension, the student should make himself perfectly familiar with the principles, in §§ 3 and 4.

<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	λαμπάδ-ε	πράγματ-ε	κόρακ-ε
G. D.	λαμπάδ-οιν	πραγμάτ-οιν	κοράκ-οιν
<i>Plural</i>			
N.	λαμπάδ-ες	πράγματ-α	κόρακ-ες
G.	λαμπάδ-ων	πραγμάτ-ων	κοράκ-ων
D.	λαμπά(δ)-σι	πράγμα(τ)-σι	κόραξι --
A.	λαμπάδ-ας	πράγματ-α	κόρακ-ας
V.	λαμπάδ-ες	πράγματ-α	κόρακ-ες

4. Roots in *ιτ*, *ιδ*, *ιθ*, *υθ*; with the acute accent on the penult, have the Acc. Sing. both in *α* and *ν*; as, *χάρις* (*χάριτ*), *χάριτα*, and *χάριν*: *κόρυς* (*κόρυθ*), *κόρυθα*, and *κόρυν*.

5. The student will easily explain the changes in Mute Nouns (as, *ὁδοῦς* from *ὀδόντες*, *νύξ* from *νύκτες*), by recurring to the general principles in § 4. Many roots, however, make their nominative entirely irregularly; as, *ὔδατ*, (reg. Nom. *ὔδας*), *ὔδωρ*, *ὔδατος*, &c.; *γόνατ*, *knee*, (reg. Nom. *γόνας*,) *γόνυ*, *γόνατος*: *γυναίικ*, *woman*, (reg. Nom. *γυναίιξ*,) *γυνή*, *γυναικός*, Voc. *γύναι*: *γάλακτ*, *milk*, (reg. Nom. *γάλαξ*,) *γάλα*, *γάλακτος*: *ἥπατ*, N. *ἥπαρ*.

EXAMPLES.

1. Root, (τὸ) γόνατ (τὸ) ὔδατ (ἡ) γύναικ (τὸ) γάλακτ			
<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	γόνυ	ὔδωρ	γυνή
G.	γόνατος	ὔδατος	γυναικός
D.	γόνατι	ὔδατι	γυναικί
A.	γόνυ	ὔδωρ	γυναικα
V.	γόνυ	ὔδωρ	γύναι
<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	γόνατε	ὔδατε	γυναικε
G. D.	γονάτοιιν	ὔδάτοιιν	γυναικοιν

Plural.

N.	γόνατα	ῥδατα	γυναικες	γάλακτα
G.	γονάτων	ῥδάτων	γυναικῶν	γαλάκτων
D.	γόνασι	ῥδασι	γυναιξι	γάλαξι
A.	γόνατα	ῥδατα	γυναικας	γάλακτα
V.	γόνατα	ῥδατα	γυναικες	γάλακτα

6. The vocative sometimes throws off σ ; as, *παῖς* (root *παῖδ*), V. *παῖ*. Many nouns in *ντ* drop the τ and make the vocative in ν ; as, *Αἴαντ* (N. *Αἴας*), Voc. *Αἴαν*. Some proper nouns drop also the ν ; as, "*Ατλαντ* (N. "*Ατλας*), Voc. "*Ατλᾱ*.

§ 27. Liquid Nouns.

1. Root, (ὁ) δαῖμον (ὁ) ψάρ (ὁ) μέλαν (ὁ) Ἕλλην (ὁ) πατήρ

Singular.

N.	δαίμων	ψάρ	μέλα(ν)-ς	Ἕλλην	πατήρ [τρός]
G.	δαίμον-ος	ψαρ-ός	μέλαν-ος	Ἕλλην-ος	πατέρ-ος, πα-
D.	δαίμον-ι	ψαρ-ί	μέλαν-ι	Ἕλλην-ι	πατέρ-ι, πατρι
A.	δαίμον-α	ψᾶρ-α	μέλαν-α	Ἕλλην-α	πατέρ-α
V.	δαῖμον	ψάρ	μέλας	Ἕλλην	πάτερ

Dual.

N.A.V.	δαίμον-ε	ψᾶρ-ε	μέλαν-ε	Ἕλλην-ε	πατέρ-ε
G. D.	δαιμόν-οιν	ψαρ-οῖν	μελάν-οιν	Ἑλλήν-οιν	πατέρ-οιν

Plural.

N.	δαίμον-ες	ψᾶρ-ες	μέλαν-ες	Ἕλλην-ες	πατέρ-ες
G.	δαιμόν-ων	ψαρ-ῶν	μελάν-ων	Ἑλλήν-ων	πατέρ-ων
D.	δαίμο(ν)-σι	ψαρ-σί	μέλα(ν)-σι	Ἕλλη-σι	πατρά-σι
A.	δαίμον-ας	ψᾶρ-ας	μέλαν-ας	Ἕλλην-ας	πατέρ-ας
V.	δαίμον-ες	ψᾶρ-ες	μέλαν-ες	Ἕλλην-ες	πατέρ-ες

Like *πατήρ*, father, *μήτηρ*, mother, *θυγάτηρ*, daughter, *γαστήρ*, stomach, except Dat. Pl. *γαστήρσι*. *Ἄνθρω*, a man, (root, *ἀνέρ*), syncopates ϵ and inserts δ to smooth the pronunciation; as, *ἀνής*, G. *ἀνέρος*, *ἀνρός* *ἀνδρός*, D. *ἀνέρι* *ἀνδρί*, Acc. *ἀνέρα* *ἄνδρα*, &c., Dat. Pl. *ἀνδράσι*.

2. *Remarks on Liquid Nouns.* As Liquid Nouns do not commonly add σ in the nominative, they frequently lengthen the radical vowel as above. So ποιμέν, ποιμήν: ῥήτορ, ῥήτωρ. Neuters retain the short vowel; as, ἦτορ, ἦτορος. Some are already long; as, Ἑλλήν-ος, αἰῶν-ος.

3. There are no roots in μ , and but one in λ , viz. ἄλς (root ἄλ), the sea, gen. ἄλος.

4. The vocative is usually like the root.

§ 28. Pure Nouns.

1. These suffer many contractions by the contact of the vowel of the ending with that of the root, and are otherwise more changed than nouns with mute and liquid roots. Few of them, however, are contracted in all the cases which admit contraction. Pure roots end in α , ϵ , ι , $\omicron$, υ , and ω .

2. They generally attach σ for the Nominative.

3. ROOTS IN α .

These are few, and mostly neuter. They add σ to the root for the Nominative; Ναῦς, a ship, (root να, ναῖς and ναῦς,) and γράϋς, an old woman, (root γρα, γραῖς γραῦς,) are feminine and declined irregularly.

	(τὸ) σέλα	(ῆ) να, ναῖ, Singular	(ῆ) γρα, γραῖ
N.	σέλας	ναῦς	γραῦς
G.	σέλαος	νεώς	γραός
D.	σέλαϊ, η	νηῖ	γραῖ
A.	σέλας	ναῦν	γραῦν
V.	σέλας	ναῦ	γραῦ

<i>Dual.</i>		
N.A.V. σέλας	νήε	γρᾱε
G. D. σελάοιν	νεοῖν	γραοῖν
<i>Plural.</i>		
N. σέλαα, ᾱ	νήες	γρᾱες, γραῦς
G. σελάων	νεῶν	γραῶν
D. σέλασι	ναυσί	γραῦσι
A. σέλ-αα, ᾱ	ναῦς	γρᾱας, γραῦς
V. σέλ-αα, ᾱ	νήες	γρᾱες, γραῦς.

4. ROOTS IN ε.

1. These lengthen ε into η in the nominative of masculine and feminine nouns. In neutrals ε is changed into the stronger ο, except in neuter adjectives, which retain ε. They contract most of their oblique cases.

Root, (ῆ) τριῆρε,	(τό) ἄληθές,	(τό) τεῖχε,
<i>Singular.</i>		
N. τριήρ-ης	ἄληθές	τεῖχος
G. τριήρ-εος, ους	ἄληθ-έος, οῦς	τεῖχ-εος, ους
D. τριήρ-εῖ, εἰ	ἄληθ-εῖ, εἷ	τεῖχ-εῖ, εἰ
A. τριήρ-εα, η	ἄληθές	τεῖχος
V. τριήρες	ἄληθές	τεῖχος
<i>Dual.</i>		
N.A.V. τριήρ-εε, η	ἄληθ-έε, ῆ	τεῖχ-εε, η
G. D. τριήρ-έοιν, οῖν	ἄληθ-έοιν, οῖν	τεῖχ-έοιν, οῖν
<i>Plural.</i>		
N. τριήρ-εες, εις	ἄληθ-έα, ῆ	τεῖχ-εα, η
G. τριήρ-έων, ὦν	ἄληθ-έων, ὦν	τεῖχ-έων, ὦν
D. τριήρ-εσι	ἄληθ-έσι	τεῖχ-εσι
A. τριήρ-εας, εις	ἄληθ-έα, ῆ	τεῖχ-εα, η
V. τριήρ-εες, εις	ἄληθ-έα, ῆ	τεῖχ-εα, η

Exc. Many masculine nouns in ε, instead of lengthening ε into η, insert υ, probably from the ancient digamma; thus, βασιλέες, softened βασιλεῦς, Dat. Pl. βασιλεῦσι. The Attics here make the Gen. Sing. in ως.

<i>Sing.</i> (δ) (<i>king</i>)	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. βασιλευς	N.A.V. βασιλ-έε	N. βασιλέες, εῖς
G. βασιλέως	G. D. βασιλ-έοιν	G. βασιλ-έων
D. βασιλ-εῖ, εἶ		D. βασιλεῦσι
A. βασιλέα		A. βασιλ-έας, εἶς
V. βασιλεῦ		V. βασιλ-έες, εἷς.

5. ROOTS IN ι.

1. These change ι, in most feminine nouns, into ε, in all cases except the Nom., Acc., and Voc., Sing. In the Gen. Sing. such nouns have ως, in the Dual, ων. The Acc. Sing. ends in ν.

2. The Nominative of neuters ends in ι.

EXAMPLES.

Root (ὁ) κί,	(ῆ) πόλι,	(τὸ) σινᾶπι	(ὁ, ῆ) οἷ,
<i>Singular.</i>			
N. κίς	πόλις	σινᾶπι	οἷς
G. κιός	πόλεως	σινάπεος	οἰός
D. κίι	πόλει	σινάπει	οἶι
A. κίν	πόλιν	σίναπι	οῖν
V. κίς	πόλι	σίναπι	οἷς
<i>Dual.</i>			
N.A.V. κίε	πόλεε	σινάπεε	οἷε
G. D. κίοιν	πόλεων	σινάπεοιν	οἰοῖν
<i>Plural.</i>			
N. κίεις	πόλεις	σινάπη	οἷες
G. κιω̄ν	πόλεων	σινάπεων	οἰω̄ν
D. κισί	πόλεσι	σινάπεσι	οἰσί
A. κίας	πόλεις	σινάπη	οἷας, οἷς
V. κίεις	πόλεις	σινάπη	οἷες

6. ROOTS IN ο.

These in the nominative lengthen ο into ω, and a part of them omit σ; as, ῆ αἰδώς (*αἰδό*), *shame*; ῆ ἠχώ (*ἠχό*), *echo*. The Dual and Plural follow the second declension.

Anomalous is βούς, (root βο, with the softened digamma, βόϝς, βούς, Lat. *bos*, *bovis*,) &c.

Root,	(ἦ) αἰδό,	(ἦ) ἡχό,	(ὄ, ῆ) βο, βοϝ,
		<i>Singular.</i>	
N.	αἰδώς	ἡχώ	βούς
G.	αἰδ-όος, οῦς	ἡχ-όος, οῦς	βοός
D.	αἰδ-όϊ, οἷ	ἡχ-όϊ, οἷ	βοῖ
A.	αἰδ-όα, ῶ	ἡχ-όα, ῶ	βοῦν
V.	αἰδ-οῖ	ἡχ-οῖ	βοῦ
		<i>Dual.</i>	
N. A. D.	αἰδώ	ἡχώ	βόε
G. D.	αἰδοῖν	ἡχοῖν	βοοῖν
		<i>Plural.</i>	
N.	αἰδοί	ἡχοί	βόες, βούς
G.	αἰδῶν	ἡχῶν	βοῶν
D.	αἰδοῖς	ἡχοῖς	βουσι
A.	αἰδούς	ἡχούς	βόας, βούς
V.	αἰδοί	ἡχοί	βοες, βούς.

7. ROOTS IN ν.

Neuters reject σ in the Nominative. Some masculines and neuters change ν into ε in all the cases except the Nom., Acc., and Voc. Sing. The Acc. Sing. ends in ν.

Root,	(ὄ) βότρν	(τό) δάκρν	(ὄ) πέλεκν	(τό) ἄστν
		<i>Singular.</i>		
N.	βότρνς	δάκρν	πέλεκνς	ἄστν
G.	βότρνς	δάκρνς	πελέκεως	ἄστε-ος & ως
D.	βότρνϊ	δάκρνϊ	πελέκ-εῖ, εἰ	ἄστ-εῖ, εἰ
A.	βότρνν	δάκρνν	πέλεκνν	ἄστν
V.	βότρν	δάκρν	πέλεκν	ἄστν
		<i>Dual.</i>		
N. A. V.	βότρνε	δάκρνε	πελέκεε	ἄστεε
G. D.	βοτρεύοιν	δακρύοιν	πέλεκέοιν	ἀστέοιν

		<i>Plural.</i>		
N.	• βότρυ-ες, υς	δάκρυα	πελέκ-εες, εις	ἄστε-α, η
G.	βοτρύων	δακρύων	πελέκε-ων	ἄστέων
D.	βότρυσι	δάκρυσι	πελέκεσι	ἄστεσι
A.	βότρυ-ας, υς	δάκρυα	πελέκ-εας, εις	ἄστε-α, η
V.	βότρυ-ες, υς	δάκρυα	πελέκ-εες, εις	ἄστε-α, η.

8. ROOTS IN ω.

The Nominative adds σ. ὁ θῶς, jackal, G. θῶος, D. θῶϊ, A. θῶα, V. θῶς, Dual θῶε, θῶοιν, Pl. θῶες, G. θῶων, D. θῶσί, A. θῶας, V. θῶες.

§ 29. Exercises on the Third Declension.

1. MUTE AND LIQUID NOUNS.

Ὁ ἀγὼν τοῦ λέοντος καὶ τῶν κυνῶν. Ἐν τῷ στόματι τοῦ κόλακός ἐστιν ἰός. Ἡ τυραννὶς ἀδικίας μήτηρ ἐστίν. Ὁ δειλὸς τῆς πατρίδος προδότης ἐστίν. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἄνδρες θεῶν εἰκόνες εἰσίν. Ὁ θεὸς ἐστὶ φῶς. Τὰ πράγματα τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐστὶν ἐν χερσὶ τῶν δαιμόνων. Ἡ σελήνη καὶ οἱ ἀστέρες εἰσὶ λαμπάδες τῆς νυκτός. Ὁ Ζεὺς ἦν πατὴρ τῶν δαιμόνων καὶ ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν. Ἡ ἀφροσύνη τοῖς ἀνθρώποις Σφίγξ ἐστίν. Τῇ γαστέρι οὐκ ἐστὶν ὤτα.

2. PURE NOUNS.

Νῦν ἐστὶ κρίσις τοῦ κόσμου τούτου. Παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἑκατὸν ἦσαν τριήρεις. Ἡ φύσις ἄνευ μαθησείας ἐστὶ τυφλόν. Ὁ Νεῖλος ἔχει (has) παντοῖα γένη ἰχθύων. Κέρδη πονηρά ἐστὶν αἰεὶ ζημία. Χαλεπὸν τὸ γῆρας ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις βάρος. Ἡ Μανδάνη ἦν Ἀστυάγους θυ-

γάτηρ, βασιλέως τῶν Μήδων. Ἡχώ ἐστι θυγάτηρ τῆς ἁρμονίας. Ἔστι πληθος τῶν βοτρυῶν ἐν τοῖς ἀμπελῶσιν ἡμῶν. Τὰ τείχη τῆς πόλεως ἐστὶν ὑψηλὰ καὶ ἰσχυρά.

3. PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE THIRD DE- CLENSION.

Ὁ θάνατός ἐστι διάλυσις τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τοῦ σώματος. Ὡς οἱ ἀστέρες εἰσὶν οὐρανοῦ κόσμος, οὕτως οἱ οἰκήτορες κλέος τῆς πόλεως. Τοῦτό ἐστιν ὄνειδος ἀθάνατον. Τὸ ξίφος ἐστὶν ἐν ταῖν χερσὶν τῆς μητρός. Οἱ ὄφεις τὸν ἰὸν ἐν τοῖς ὁδοῦσιν ἔχουσιν (have). Ἐν Βοιωτίᾳ δύο ἐστὶν ἐπίσημα ὄρη, τὸ μὲν (the one) Κιθαιρών, τὸ δὲ (the other) Ἐλικὼν. Ἡ ἰσχύς τῶν δειλῶν ἐστὶν ἐν ποσὶ. Ἦσαν πέντε τριήρεις ἐν λιμένι ἐκείνῳ. Ὅπλον λέουσιν ἐστὶν ἀλκή, ταύροις κέρατα, τοῖς ἀνδράσι λόγος καὶ σοφία.

§ 30. Exercises in all the Declensions.

1. Αἱ κτήσεις τῆς ἀρετῆς μόναι βέβαιαί εἰσιν. Ἡ παιδεία ἐν μὲν ταῖς εὐτυχίαις κόσμος ἐστίν, ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἀτυχίαις καταφυγή. Αἱ Μοῦσαι Διὸς καὶ Μνημοσύνης θυγατέρες εἰσιν. Ὁ Αἶνος ἦν παῖς Ἑρμοῦ καὶ Μούσης Οὐρανίας. Γυναιξὶ κόσμος ἡ σιγή ἐστίν. Τῷ πόδε Ἡφαιῶτου ἦσαν χῶλοι. Ἀργὸς ὁ πανόπτης εἶχεν ὄμματα ἐν ὅλῳ τῷ σώματι. Ἡ Αἴγυπτος δῶρόν ἐστι τοῦ Νεῖλου. Πόνος εὐκλείας πατήρ. Αἱ Φόρκου θυγατέρες ἦσαν γραῖαι ἐκ γενετῆς. Ὁ Ἑρμῆς, Μαίας καὶ Διὸς υἱός, ἦν ἄγγελος τῶν Θεῶν καὶ κήρυξ τοῦ πατρός.

2. ENGLISH INTO GREEK.

A divinity. A king. Of a divinity. Of a king. Of the divinity. Of the king. Of the divinities. Of the kings. The son of the king. The father of the king. A daughter of the king. A lion. The teeth of the lion. The light of day. The stars of night. The tongue of the flatterer (κόλαξ). The water of life. The waters of the river. There are fishes in the sea. Minerva (Ἀθηνᾶ) was the daughter of Jupiter (ἦν θυγάτηρ, not ἡ θυγάτηρ). Latona (Λητώ) was mother of Apollo and Diana (Ἄρτεμις). Io was the daughter of Inachus.

§ 31. *Adjectives of the Third Declension.*

1. These have usually two, sometimes but one termination, and conform in their inflexion to nouns of the same ending and gender. Their inflexion, therefore, will create no difficulty.

2. $\omega\eta, \sigma\eta$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta \text{ ἡ ἄφρων, τὸ ἄφρον, foolish.} \\ \text{G. τοῦ τῆς τοῦ ἄφρονος, \&c.} \end{array} \right.$

So comparatives in $\omega\eta$, except that they contract $\sigma\eta\alpha$ into ω , and $\sigma\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ and $\sigma\eta\alpha\varsigma$ into $\sigma\upsilon\varsigma$; as, $\mu\epsilon\iota\zeta\sigma\eta\alpha$ $\mu\epsilon\iota\zeta\omega$, $\mu\epsilon\iota\zeta\sigma\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ and $\mu\epsilon\iota\zeta\sigma\eta\alpha\varsigma$ $\mu\epsilon\iota\zeta\sigma\upsilon\varsigma$.

3. $\eta\varsigma, \epsilon\varsigma$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta \text{ ἡ ἀληθής, τὸ ἀληθές true.} \\ \text{G. τοῦ τῆς τοῦ ἀληθέος, ἀληθοῦς, \&c.} \end{array} \right.$

4. $\eta\eta, \epsilon\eta$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta \text{ ἡ ἄρσεν, τὸ ἄρσεν, male.} \\ \text{G. τοῦ τῆς τοῦ ἄρσενος, \&c.} \end{array} \right.$

5. $\iota\varsigma, \iota$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta \text{ ἡ ἰδρις, τὸ ἰδρι, skilful.} \\ \text{G. τοῦ τῆς τοῦ ἰδριος, \&c.} \end{array} \right.$

So $\tau\iota\varsigma$, *who, τί*, G. $\tau\iota\sigma\eta\varsigma$, D. $\tau\iota\eta\iota$, A. $\tau\iota\eta\alpha$, *τι*. Dual $\tau\iota\eta\epsilon$, $\tau\iota\eta\sigma\iota\upsilon$. Pl. $\tau\iota\eta\epsilon\varsigma$, $\tau\iota\eta\alpha$, G. $\tau\iota\eta\omega\eta$, D. $\tau\iota\sigma\iota$, A. $\tau\iota\eta\alpha\varsigma$, *τινα*.

6. So *υς, υ*, G. *υος*, — *ωρ, ορ*, G. *ορος*, — *ους, ουν*, G. *οδος*, — *ις, ι*, G. *ιτος*, — *ας, αν*, G. *αντος*.

7. PARADIGMS.

Singular.

N. ὁ ἡ ἄφρων, τὸ ἄφρον	ἄληθής, ἄληθές
G. τοῦ τῆς τοῦ ἄφρονος	ἄληθ-έος, οὔς
D. τῷ τῇ τῷ ἄφρονι	ἄληθ-εῖ, εἶ
A. τὸν τὴν ἄφρονα, τὸ ἄφρον	ἄληθ-έα, ἦ, ἄληθές
V. ἄφρον	ἄληθές

Dual.

N. A. V. τὼ τὰ τὼ ἄφρονε	ἄληθ-έε, ἦ
G. D. τοῖν ταῖν τοῖν ἄφρόνοι	ἄληθ-έοιν, οῖν

Plural.

N. οἱ αἱ ἄφρονες, τὰ ἄφρονα	ἄληθ-έες, εἶς,	ἄληθ-έα, ἦ
G. τῶν τῶν τῶν ἄφρόνων	ἄληθ-έων, ὧν	
D. τοῖς ταῖς τοῖς ἄφροσι	ἄληθ-έσι	
A. τοὺς τὰς ἄφρονας, τὰ ἄφρονα	ἄληθ-έας, εἶς,	ἄληθ-έα, ἦ
V. ἄφρονες, ἄφρονα	ἄληθ-έες, εἶς,	ἄληθέα, ἦ

*Singular.**Dual.**Plural.*

N. μείζων, μείζον		μείζ-ονες, οὐς, μείζονα, ω
G. μείζονος	μείζονε	μειζόνων
D. μείζονι	μειζόνειν	μειζοσι
A. μείζονα, ω, μείζον		μείζ-ονας, οὐς, μείζ-ονα, ω
V. μείζον		μείζ-ονες, οὐς, μείζ-ονα, ω

8. Some adjectives are compounded with substantives, as *μακρόχειρ*, *long-handed*. Some in *ωρ*, as *ἀπάτωρ*, *without father*, and others, have but one termination, being used only in the masculine and feminine.

§ 32. Exercises on Adjectives of Two Terminations.

Ἡ γῆ σφαιροειδὴς ἐστίν. Ἐπαμινώνδας πατρὸς ἦν ἀφανοῦς. Ἡ Σικελία ἐστὶ νήσος εὐφορος καὶ εὐδαίμων. Ὁ ἀμαθὴς πλούσιός ἐστι πρό-

βατον χρυσόμαλλον. Οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ ἦν ἀπάτωρ καὶ ἀμήτωρ. Οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς τοῖς θνητοῖς τὸ ὕψος. Ἡ Λερναία ὕδρα εἶχεν ὑπερμέγεθες σῶμα, κεφαλὰς δὲ ἐννέα, τὰς μὲν ὀκτὼ θνητὰς, τὴν δὲ μέσην ἀθάνατον. Εὐγενὲς καὶ εὐγενῶν γονέων! Ὁ τοῦ ῥήτορος λόγος πλήρης ἐστὶ πειθούς.

§ 33. *Adjectives of the First and Third Declensions.*

Of this class are the following adjective and participial terminations.

1. *ας, ασα, αν* { πᾶς, *all*, πᾶσα, πᾶν, (root παντ, παντς, πάντ-
σα, παντ.)
G. παντός, πάσης, παντός.
2. *ας, αινα, αν* { μέλας, *melaina*, μέλαν, *black*.
G. μέλανος, μελαίνης, μέλανος.
3. *ων, ουσα, ον* { τύπων, τύπουσα, τύπων (γ. τυποντι, f. τυπ-
τοντσα.)
G. τύποντος, τυπούσης, τύποντος, *striking*.

So contracted forms in *εων*. *έων έουσα έον*, G. *έοντος*, &c.

ών οὔσα οὔν, οὔντος.

4. *υς, υσα, υν* { δεικνύς, δεικνῦσα, δεικνύν, (γ. δεικνυντ, f. δεικ-
νύντσα.)
G. δεικνύντος, δεικνύσης, δεικνύντος, *showing*.
5. *εις, εισα, εν* { τυφθεῖς, τυφθεῖσα, τυφθέν, (γ. τυφθεντ, f. [struck.
τυφθέντσα.)
G. τυφθέντος, τυφθείσης, τυφθέντος, *being*
6. *εις, εσσα, εν* { χαρῖεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν, *comely*, (γ. χαριεντ.)
G. χαρίεντος, χαριέσης, χαρίεντος.

So contracted forms in *οεις*. *όεις όεσσα όεν*, G. *όεντος*, &c.

οῦς οὔσα οὔν, οὔντος.

7. *ους, ουσα, ον* { δοῦς, δοῦσα, δόν, (γ. δοντ, δόντσα, δοντ,) *hav-*
ing given.
G. δόντος, δούσης, δόντος, &c.

8. *ως, υια, ος* { *τετυφώς, τετυφῦια, τετυφός, (γ. τετυφοι,) hav-*
ing struck.
Γ. τετυφότης, τετυφύλας, τετυφότης.
9. *ως, ωσα, ως* { *ἐστώς, ἐστῶσα, ἐστώς, (γ. ἐσταοι, contr. ἐστωι,)*
standing.
Γ. ἐστῶτος, ἐστῶσης, ἐστῶτος.
10. *υς, εια, υ* { *βραχύς, βραχῦια, βραχύ, short.*
Γ. βραχίος, βραχείας, βραχίος.
11. *ην, εйна, εν* { *τέρην, τέρεινα, τέρεν, tender.*
Γ. τέρενος, τερείνης, τέρενος.

12. As specimens of the above, we decline the following.

πᾶς.

Singular.

N. πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
G. παντός	πάσης	παντός
D. παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
A. πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
V. πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν

Plural.

N. πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
G. πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D. πᾶσι	πάσαις	πᾶσι
A. πάντας	πάσας	πάντα
V. πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα

Dual.

N. A. V. πάντε	πάσα	πάντε
G. D.	πάντοι	πάσαι
	πάντοι	πάντοι

μέλας.

Singular.

N. μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν
G. μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος
D. μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι
A. μέλανα	μέλαιναν	μέλαν
V. μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν

Plural.

N. μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα
G. μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων
D. μέλασι	μελαίναις	μέλασι
A. μέλανας	μελαίνας	μέλανα
V. μέλανες	μέλαιναι	μέλανα

Dual.

N. A. V. μέλανε	μελαίνα	μέλανε
G. D.	μελάνοι	μελαίνοι
	μελάνοι	μελάνοι

χαρίζεις.

Singular.

Plural

N. χαρίζεις	χαρίζεσθα	χαρίζεν	N. χαρίζοντες	χαρίζεσθαι	χαρίζεσθαι
G. χαρίζεντος	χαρίζεσσης	χαρίζεντος	G. χαρίζοντων	χαρίζεσθων	χαρίζοντων
D. χαρίζεντι	χαρίζεσση	χαρίζεντι	D. χαρίζεσι	χαρίζεσθαις	χαρίζεσι
A. χαρίζεσθαι	χαρίζεσθαι	χαρίζεν	A. χαρίζοντας	χαρίζεσθαις	χαρίζεσθαις
V. χαρίζεν	χαρίζεσθαι	χαρίζεν	V. χαρίζοντες	χαρίζεσθαι	χαρίζεσθαις

Dual.

N. A. V.	χαρίζεσθαι	χαρίζεσθαι
G. D.	χαρίζοντων	χαρίζοντων

ἡδύς.

Singular.

Plural.

N. ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ	N. ἡδ-έες, εἷς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα
G. ἡδέος	ἡδείας	ἡδέος	G. ἡδέων	ἡδειῶν	ἡδέων
D. ἡδ-εῖ, εἷ	ἡδεία	ἡδ-εῖ, εἷ	D. ἡδέσι	ἡδείαις	ἡδέσι
A. ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ	A. ἡδ-έας, εἷς	ἡδείας	ἡδέα
V. ἡδύ	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ	V. ἡδ-έες, εἷς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἡδέε	ἡδεία	ἡδέε
G. D.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδείαιν	ἡδέοιν

τετυφώς.

Singular.

Plural.

N. τετυφ-ώς, νῖα, ός	N. τετυφ-ότες, νῖαι, ότα
G. τετυφ-ότος, νίας, ότος	G. τετυφ-ότων, νιῶν, ότων
D. τετυφ-ότι, νίῃ, ότι	D. τετυφ-όσι, νίαις, όσι
A. τετυφ-ότα, νίαν, ός	A. τετυφ-ότας, νίας, ότα
V. τετυφ-ώς, νῖα, ός	V. τετυφ-ότες, νῖαι, ότα

Dual.

N. A. V.	τετυφ-ότε, νία, ότε
G. D.	τετυφ-ότων, νιῶν, ότων

REMARK. The student should be exercised in giving the roots of adjectives and participles, and explaining the laws of the changes, as far as they are obvious. As in πᾶς, the form of the feminine throughout; as, πάντα πᾶσα, πάντης πάσης, πάντ-σαις πᾶσαις, the Dat. Pl. Mas. πάντι πᾶσι. In τύπων, τύποντι-σα τύπουσα, τύποντισι τύπουσι, τυπόντῃς τυπούσῃς.

§ 34. Some Irregular Adjectives.

1. Μέγας, great, and πολὺς, much, derive all

their cases except the Masculine and Neuter of the Nom., Acc., and Voc., Sing., from the obsolete *πολλός* and *μεγάλος*.

<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	πολλ-οῦ	-ῆς	-οῦ
D.	πολλ-ῷ	-ῇ	-ῷ
A.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
V.	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ
<i>Dual.</i>			
	πολλ-ώ	-ά	-ώ
	πολλ-οῖν	-αῖν	-οῖν
<i>Plural.</i>			
	πολλ-οί	-αί	-ά, &c.

<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα
G.	μεγάλ-ου	-ης	-ου
D.	μεγάλ-ῳ	-ῇ	-ῳ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα
V.	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα
<i>Dual.</i>			
	μεγάλ-ω	-α	-ω
	μεγάλ-οιν	-αιν	-οιν
<i>Plural.</i>			
	μεγάλ-οι	-αι	-α, &c.

2. Numerals.

N.	εἷς (one)	μία	ἓν	So οὐδείς οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no one.
G.	ένός	μιάς	ένός	μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν.
D.	ἐνί	μιά	ἐνί	
A.	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν	

τρῆς (three), τρία, G. τριῶν, D. τριῖ, A. τρεῖς, τρία.
τέσσαρες (four), τέσσαρα, G. τεσσάρων, D. τέσσαρσι, A. τέσσαρας, τέσσαρα.

§ 35. Exercises on Adjectives.

1. ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND THIRD DE- CLENSIONS.

Βραχεῖα τέρπις ἡδονῆς κακῆς. Βραχὺς ὁ βίος, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρά. Ξενοφῶν ἔχει μέλανας ἵππους, καὶ μέλανα ὅπλα, καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν ἐσθιῆτα μέλαιναν. Ἄπαν τὸ σῶμά ἐστι μέλαν. Ἡ μάζα ἔχει ὁσμὴν χαρίεσσαν. Τό θῆμα τῶν μελάνων ὀπλων ἦν χαρίεν. Πασῶν τῶν ἀρετῶν ἡγεμὼν ἐστὶν ἡ εὐσέβεια. Ἡ γέφυρά ἐστὶν εὐρεῖα καὶ ὁ ποταμὸς βαθύς. Αἱ ἐντολαί σου βαρεῖαι οὐκ εἰσὶν. Ἐγὼ ἐκὼν εἰμι ἄγγελός σου. Ἡ μὲν κόρη τέρεινά ἐστι, τὰ δὲ ἄνθη τέρενα.

2. PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES.

Τῆς παιδείας αἱ μὲν ρίζαι πικραὶ εἰσιν, οἱ δὲ καρποὶ γλυκεῖς. Εἷς ἐστὶ θεὸς καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος πλὴν αὐτοῦ. Κακὸν κέρδος, βαρὺν κειμήλιον. Οὐδεὶς ἄδικος ἔσται μοι φίλος. Ὁ δίκαιος μόνος ἐστὶ μακάριος. Ὁ Παρνασσὸς μέγα καὶ σύσκιον ὄρος ἐστίν. Κοινὰ ἐστί τὰ κτήματα τῶν φίλων. Ὁ μὲν θερισμὸς πολὺς ἐστίν, οἱ δὲ ἐργάται ὀλίγοι. Θνητὸς μὲν οὐδεὶς ἐστὶν εὐδαίμων ἀνὴρ. Πρώμη μετὰ μὲν φρονήσεως ὠφέλιμος, ἄνευ δὲ ταύτης βλαβερά. Οἱ λόγοι σου ἀληθεῖς εἰσὶ καὶ βέβαιοι καὶ ὀρθοί. Τὸ μὲν μέλι γλυκύ, γλυκεῖα δὲ ἡ σοφία.

3. ENGLISH INTO GREEK.

Thy words are true and just. Thy name (ὄνομα) is holy. The house is beautiful. This is a beautiful house. Mortal life is not always happy. Virtue is a strong weapon. Virtue is useful (χρήσιμος) and lasting. A little time. Much time. Among (ἐν) many men there are many minds. Olympus was a lofty (ὕψηλός) mountain. The waters are full of fishes. In the mountains are many and great animals. The body is mortal, but the soul immortal (τὸ σῶμα μὲν, ἡ ψυχὴ δέ).

§ 36. Comparison of Adjectives.

1. Adjectives are regularly compared by adding to the root *τερος* and *τατος*; as,

εὖρυ (Ν. εὐρύς)	εὐρύ-τερος, τατος.
μακρῶ (μάκρῳ)	μακρό-τερος, τατος.
μελάν (μέλας)	μελάν-τερος, τατος.
κλεινὸ (κλεινός)	κλεινό-τερος, τατος.
σοφὸ (σοφός)	σοφώ-τερος, τατος.

Like σοφός all adjectives in *ο* with a short penult.

2. Sometimes *σ*, introduced to strengthen the form (see also § 17, 5), makes *στερος* and *στατος*, which, increased by *ε*, become *έστερος* and *έστατος*. These latter forms again, by a change frequent in the Greek language, become *ίστερος* and *ίστατος*. Thus,

ἀληθε (ἀληθής)	ἀληθέ-στερος, στατος.
σωφρον (σώφρων)	σωφρον-έστερος, έστατος.
ἄρπαγ (ἄρπαξ)	ἄρπαγ-ίστερος, ίστατος.

3. The above terminations are affixed sometimes with the omission of *ο*, sometimes of other letters. The following are given as specimens.

φιλο (φίλος)	φίλ-τερος, τατος, and φιλαί-τερος, τατος.
γεραιο (γεραιός)	γεραι-τερος, τατος.
παλαιο (παλαιός)	παλαί-τερος, τατος.
ἄπλοο (ἄπλός)	ἄπλο-έστερος, έστατος.
λαλο (λάλος)	λαλ-ίστερος, ίστατος.
πενητ (πένης)	πεν-έστερος, έστατος.

4. Some adjectives in *υς*, and some in *ρος* (dropping the *ρ*), make their comparisons in *ων* and *ιστος*; as, ἡδύς, ἡδίων, ἡδιστος: αἰσχροός, αἰσχρίων, αἰσχιστος. In a few comparatives, the *ι*, with the preceding consonant, is changed into *σσ* or *ττ*; as, ἐλαχύς, ἐλάσσων, ἐλάχιστος: ταχύς (θάχ), θάσσων, τάχιστος.

§ 37. *Irregular Comparison.*

I.

καλός	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
κακός	κακίων	κάκιστος
	χείρων	χείριστος
μέγας	μείζων	μέγιστος
πολύς	πλείων	πλείστος
ἀγαθός	ἀμείνων	ἄριστος
	βελτίων	βέλτιστος
	κρείττιων	κράτιστος
	λύων	λύσιςτος

2. From prepositions.

πρό	πρότερος	πρῶτος
ὑπέρ	ὑπέρτερος	ὑπέρτατος

3. Adverbs are compared.

ἄνω	ἄνωτέρω	ἄνωτάτω
κάτω	κατωτέρω	κατωτάτω
ἔξω	ἔξωτέρω	ἔξωτάτω
ἔσω	ἔσωτέρω	ἔσωτάτω
Irreg. μάλα	μᾶλλον	μάλιστα

§ 38. *Exercises on Comparison.*

REMARKS. 1. After comparatives, the Genitive is used; as, *δικαιότερος ἐμοῦ*, *more just than I*; otherwise the particle *ἢ*, *than*, is employed; as, *τοῦτ' ὅ μοι μᾶλλον ἀρέσκει ἢ σοί*, *this pleases me more than thee*.

2. After superlatives, interrogatives, &c., the Genitive Plural is used.

Οὐδὲν κτήμα αἰρετώτερόν ἐστι τῆς ἀρετῆς. Οὐδὲν ἐστι γλύκιον τῆς πατρίδος. Δεινοτάτη τῶν θηρίων ἐστὶν ἡ ἀμαθία. Ὁ θάνατος κοινὸς καὶ (both) τοῖς χειρίστοις καὶ τοῖς βελτίστοις. Ὁ

προκόδειλος ἐξ ἐλαχίστου γίγνεται (becomes) μέγιστος· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ὧν οὐ μείζον ἐστὶ χηνείου, αὐτὸς δὲ γίγνεται ἐπὶ καὶ δεκάπηχυν. Πρεσβύτατον τῶν ὄντων, θεός· ἀγέννητος γάρ· κάλλιστον κόσμος· ποίημα γὰρ θεοῦ. Τίς ἐστὶ μείζων ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν; Σοφία πλούτου κτῆμα τιμιώτερον. Ἡ φρόνησις καὶ ἡ ὑγίεια μέγιστα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἀγαθά. Ἡ κλεινοτάτη πόλις ἐν Ἑλλάδι ἦν Ἀθῆναι. Σωκράτης σοφώτατος ἦν τῶν φιλοσόφων καὶ σωφρονέστατος. Ἡ Σικελία πασῶν τῶν νήσων κρατίστη ἐστίν. Δόξα ἐστὶν ἀσθενὴς ἄγκυρα, πλοῦτος ἔτι ἀσθενεστέρα.

39. The Verb.

Such is the fullness and perfection of the Greek verb, so varied, and yet so philosophical and simple its structure, that the study of it furnishes one of the most delightful and important exercises to the Greek student. We shall, therefore, treat it at considerable length.

1. The Greek Transitive Verb has three voices, Active, Passive; and Middle. The Middle has but four tenses peculiar to itself, and as these follow in their formation the analogy of the Passive, or rather are, in form, strictly passive tenses, we shall, in inflexion, make but two voices, active and passive.

2. The Greek verb has six moods, the indicative, subjunctive, optative, imperative, infinitive, and participle.

REMARK. Strictly speaking, the subjunctive and optative form but one mood. They both state the action of the verb *conditionally*, the subjunctive being the conditional mood for the primary tenses to which it is allied in formation; the optative, for the se-

condary or *past* tenses; as, *τύπτω ἵνα κτείνω*, *I strike that I may slay*: *ἔτυψα ἵνα κτείναιμι*, *I struck that I might slay*. They might, perhaps, not improperly be named *conditional present* and *conditional past*, or *primary conditional* and *secondary conditional*. The name *optative* arises from a single and secondary, though not unfrequent, use of the mood, which in its original and ordinary use is *purely subjunctive*. The other moods need no particular remark.

§ 40. *The Tenses.*

1. The tenses represent the action of the verb in two respects; 1. its *time*; 2. its *state*. The confounding of these distinct elements has occasioned much confusion in grammar.

2. Time has three divisions, *past*, *present*, and *future*. *No others are possible*. But in each of these divisions of time an action may be regarded with reference to its state, as *continuing* or *completed*, or simply as *taking place* without reference either to continuance or completion. A complete scheme of the tenses, then would make nine; thus,

Present Time.

I am striking.	<i>Going on or imperfect.</i>
I have struck.	<i>Completed or perfect.</i>
I strike.	<i>Simply taking place or absolute.</i>

Past Time.

I was striking.	<i>Imperfect.</i>
I had struck.	<i>Perfect.</i>
I struck.	<i>Absolute.</i>

Future Time.

I shall be striking. *Imperfect.*

I shall have struck. *Perfect.*

I shall strike. *Absolute.*

3. The name of a tense, then, should express both its *time* and its *state*. Thus ἔτυπτον, *I was striking*, is imperfect, but so also is τύπτω, *I am striking*. The one is an imperfect in present time, or an *imperfect present*, the other in past time, or an *imperfect past*. So τέτυφα, *I have struck*, is a *perfect present*,* ἐτέτυφεν, *I had struck*, a *perfect past*. We have then, an imperfect present, past, and future, (*I am striking, I was striking, I shall be striking*); a perfect present, past, and future, (*I have struck, I had struck, I shall have struck*); and an absolute or indefinite (aorist) present, past, and future, (*I strike, I struck, I shall strike.*)

* That this is the true character and designation of this tense, an inspection of the above table, and a careful examination of its nature, will, we think, clearly show. *I have struck* evidently sustains the same relation to *I am striking*, that *I had struck* sustains to *I was striking*. But the two latter are clearly an *imperfect* and *perfect past*; the two former, then, are an *imperfect* and *perfect present*. That is, *I am striking* (τύπτω) represents an action *now going on*; *I have struck* (τέτυφα), an action *now completed*. It matters not whether, in point of fact, it is only at this moment completed, or whether the writer only chooses to represent it so. In accordance with this view is the fact, that both in Greek and Latin the syntactical construction of the perfect is the same with that of the so called present. This tense has ever been a stumbling-block to the grammarians, and they have generally contented themselves with describing it as a past tense, but connected either in itself or in its consequences with the present time.

4. Of these nine tenses, the Greek verb has in the active voice distinct forms for *six*, in the passive, for *seven*; thus,

Present.

τύπτω, *I am striking.* Imperfect.

τέτυγα, *I have struck.* Perfect.

Past.

ἔτυπτον, *I was striking.* Imperfect.

ἔτετύφευ, *I had struck.* Perfect.

ἔτυπα, *I struck.* Absolute or Aorist.

Future.

τύψω, *I shall strike or be striking.* Absolute usually.

PASS. τετύψομαι, *I shall have been struck.* Perfect.

REMARK. The past tenses are more completely developed than either the present or future, for the obvious reason, that all history and narration being of events in past time, more minute specification is here demanded, and therefore a separate form exists for the absolute or aorist. The past tenses are hence often called historical tenses.

6. It is seen, that, in the present and future divisions of time, the Greek verb has not separate forms for the imperfect and the absolute. For these it employs the same tenses, while in the present the *imperfect* meaning preponderates, in the future, the absolute meaning. Their ordinary significations, then, are as follows.

Present Time.

τύπτω, *I am striking.* Imperfect.

τύπτω, *I strike.* Absolute.

τέτυγα, *I have struck.* Perfect.

Past Time.

ἔτυπτον, *I was striking*. Imperfect.

ἔτυπα, *I struck*. Absolute or Aorist.

ἔτετύφειν, *I had struck*. Perfect.

Future Time.

τύψω, *I shall be striking* (rare). Imperfect.

τύψω, *I shall strike* (its usual meaning). Absolute.

Pass. τετύπομαι, *I shall have been struck*. Perfect.

7. We shall, then, in designating the tenses, as there is but one future active, call it the *future*, and the absolute past call by its ordinary name of *aorist*. The other tenses we shall designate as the *imperfect present* (τύπτω) and the *perfect present* (τέτυπα), the *imperfect past* (ἔτυπτον), and the *perfect past* (ἔτετύφειν).

§ 41. The Tenses continued.

1. The Greek verb has, it is seen, in the active voice *six* tenses. For *four* of these, namely, the Future and Aorist, Perfect Present and Perfect Past, it has two forms, an earlier and simpler, and a later and fuller form.

REM. The following are the relations of the tense forms. Simpler forms; τύπω, *I strike*, ἔτυπον, *I struck*, τέτυπα, *I have struck*, ἔτετύπειν, *I had struck*, τυπέσω, *I shall strike*. Later, when τύπω yielded to the fuller form τύπτω, ἔτυπτε was formed with the fuller signification, *I was striking*, while ἔτυπον retained its primitive meaning, *I struck*. Τυπέσω, became by syncopation of ε, τύψω: but in liquid verbs σ was syncopated, as, στελέσω, στελέω (στελῶ). With τύψω was formed the more common Aor. ἔτυπα: and τέτυπα became by aspiration, τέτυπα, and ἔτετύπειν, ἔτετύφειν. In accordance with usage we call the fuller forms, First Fut., Aor., and Perf., and the simpler forms, Second Fut., Aor., and Perf. The Fut. of the liquids in έω (ῶ) is called the Second Fut.

2. Thus the scheme becomes :

Present Tenses.

τύπτω.	Imperfect.
τέτυπα.	Earlier Perfect.
τέτυφα.	Later Perfect.

Past Tenses.

ἔτυπτον.	Imperfect.
ἔτυπον.	Earlier Aorist.
ἔτυψα.	Later Aorist.
ἐτετύπειν.	Earlier Perfect.
ἐτετύφειν.	Later Perfect.

Future Tenses.

τυπέσω.	Earlier Future.	(Obs.)
τύψω.	Later Future.	
στελέω(στελῶ)	“	“ (Liquid.)

3. The passive and middle voices have in the future and aorist the same variety of forms, and, in all the voices, the tenses may be ranked in pairs, according to their connexion in formation; we give the usual arrangement thus :

	Active.	Passive.	Middle.
Impf. Pres.	τύπτω	τύπιτομαι	
Impf. Past.	ἔτυπτον	ἐτυπτόμην	
1. Perf. Pres.	τέτυφα	τέτυμμαι	
1. Perf. Past.	ἐτετύφειν	ἐτετύμην	
2. Perf. Pres.	τέτυπα		
2. Perf. Past.	ἐτετύπειν		
1. Fut.	τύψω	τυφθήσομαι	τύψομαι
1. Aor.	ἔτυψα	ἐτύφθην	ἐτυψάμην
2. Fut.	τυπέω	τυπήσομαι	τυπέομαι
2. Aor.	ἔτυπον	ἐτύπην	ἐτυπόμην
Perf. Fut.		τετύψομαι	

REM. In few verbs, do the tenses of each class coexist. When they do, it is generally with different significations, the 1 Perf. and Aor. inclining to a transitive, the 2 Perf. and Aor. to an intransitive signification; as, from *πείθω, πέπεικα, have persuaded*; *πέποιθα, trust*. The 2 future in *έω (ώ), έομαι, (οΰμαι)* is confined to liquid verbs, where the Fut. in *σω* is rare. Other verbs however make a 2 Fut. Pass. as, *τυπήσομαι*, and hence for convenience' sake, we give the corresponding Act. and Mid. forms.

§ 42. Formation of the Tenses. Augment.

1. Each tense may, in general, be divided into three parts; the *prefix*, the *root*, and the *termination*. We shall consider them in their order.

2. The prefix is of two kinds, and employed for distinct purposes. In all the past tenses the Greeks prefixed to the root *ε*, to indicate *past time*; and in all the perfect tenses they prefixed the initial consonant with *ε*, to indicate *perfect action*.

Past Tenses. *ε-τυπτον, ε-τε-τύφειν, ε-τυψα.*

Perf. Tenses. *τε-ε-τυφα, ε-τε-τύφειν, τε-τύσομαι.*

3. The prefix of the past tenses (*ε*) is called the *augment*; that of the perfect tenses is called the *reduplication*. One of these tenses (*ετετύφειν, I had struck*), is a perfect past, i. e. a perfect tense in past time; it therefore takes both the augment and the reduplication. The prefixes then stand thus. Root *τυπ*, Past *ε-τυπ*, Perf. *τε-τυπ*, Perf. Past *ε-τε-τυπ*.

4. It is thus clear, why the so called pluperfect receives both prefixes. It is a *perfect past*.

From the above principles, it also follows, that *the augment of the past tenses is found only in the indicative, while the reduplication of the perfect tenses continues through all the moods.* For the past tenses express past time only in the indicative, while the perfect tenses express perfect action through all the moods.

5. When the verb begins with a consonant, the augment suffers no change, and is called *syllabic*. In verbs beginning with a vowel, it coalesces with the vowel, producing what is called the *temporal augment*; changing

α and ε into η, as ἄγω, ἤγον; ἐσθίω, ἤσθιον.

ε rarely “ ει “ ἔχω, εἶχον.

ι “ ι “ ἰκάνω, ἱκανον.

ο “ ω “ ὀρθόω, ὠρθουν.

υ “ υ “ ὑβρίζω, ὑβριζον.

αι and οι “ η & ω αἰρέω, ἤρουν; οἰκέω, ὤκουν.

Verbs in η, ι, υ, ω, ου do not admit the augment; those in ει and ευ rarely; as, εἰκάζω, and εὐχόμεαι, Impf. εἰκαζον, and εὐχόμεην; rarely, ἤκαζον, and ἠύχόμεην.

6. Verbs beginning with two consonants or a double consonant have no reduplication, but simply the augment.

7. Verbs beginning with a vowel admit, of course, no reduplication. The prefix of the perfect tenses, therefore, coincides here, in form, with that of the past tenses; as, αἰρέω, ἤτουν, ἤτηκα. It still, however, retains its distinctive character, and is continued through all the moods.

8. Some verbs beginning with a vowel prefix to the perfect tenses the two first letters of

the root; as, ἀγείρω, ἤγερα, ἀγ-ἤγερα. This is called the Attic reduplication. It often shortens the third syllable from the beginning; as, ἤκουα, ἀκήκοα, Perf. Past ἤκηκόειν.

9. Some verbs take ε before the lengthened vowel of the past and perfect tenses; as, ὁράω, ἐώρων, ἐώρᾱκα.

10. Verbs compounded with a preposition generally take the prefix after the preposition; as, ἐκβάλλω, ἐξέβαλλον (§ 9. 2), ἐκβέβληκα. Καθεύδω (εὐδω rare) makes ἐκάθευδον and καθηῦδον. Ἀνορθόω makes ἠνώρθουν: ἐνοχλέω, ἠνώχλησα: ἀνέχομαι, ἠνειχόμην.

§ 43. The Root.

1. Many verbs have, in the imperfects present and past, a strengthened form, to which the terminations are attached, while in all the other tenses they are appended to the simpler form called the root. In forming, then, the various tenses, the root must always be ascertained, and the tenses formed by combining this with the termination. Thus, root τυπ, Imp. Pres. τύπτω, Imp. Past ἔτυπτον (strengthened by τ); in the other tenses τύπ-σω (τύψω), ἔ-τυπ-σα (ἔτυψα), τέ-τυπ-μαι (τέτυμμαι), ἐ-τύπ-θην (ἐτύφθην), (§ 4).

2. Verbs in πτ are from roots in a labial mute, π, β, or φ: as, κρύπτω, τύπτω, ῥάπτω, from κρύβω, τύπω, ῥάφω.

3. Verbs in σσ have generally a root in a palatal, γ, κ, or χ, the palatal being dropped before σσ; as, τάσσω, φρίσσω, βήσσω, from τά-

γω, φρίκω, βήχω. A few come from a lingual root.

4. Verbs in ζ have the root in δ : as, φράζω, φράδω (Fut. φράδ-σω, φράῶσω). Some have it in γ : as, κράζω, κράγω (Fut. κράῶσω).

REM. The student having learned the terminations (§ 45) should be accustomed to trace, according to the principles in § 4, the forms of the tenses as modified by the different roots; thus:

Roots.	Fut.	Aor.	Perf. Pres.	Perf. Pass.
βαφ-	(βάφ-σω)	βάψω	ἔβαψα (βέβαφ-ά)	βέβαφα (βέβαφ-μαι)
ταγ-	(τάγ-σω)	τάξω	ἔταξα (τέταγ-ά)	τέταχα (τέταγ-μαι)
πειθ-	(πείθ-σω)	πίσω	ἔπεισα (πέπειθ-ά)	πέπεικα (πέπειθ-μαι)

5. The pure root can be precisely ascertained from the Second Aorist, as here the vowel of the termination makes no change in the final letter of the root; thus, ταγ-, Aor. ἔ-ταγ-ον. From the First Future or Aorist τάξω, ἔταξα, it might indeed be ascertained that the root was a palatal, but not which, as τάξω, might spring equally from τάγ-σω, τάκ-σω, and τάχ-σω. So with the Perfect active and passive, First Aorist passive, &c.

6. The Second Aorist is generally the shortest possible form. Hence verbs in λλ and μν reject a consonant; as, βάλλω, Impf. Past ἔβαλλον, Aor. ἔβαλον. Diphthongs in the root reject, in this tense, one of their vowels; as, λείπω, ἔλειπον, λείψω, ἔλειψα, Aorist, ἔλιπον. Long vowels are shortened; as, λήθω, ἔλαθον.

§ 44. Anomalous Verbs.

1. To many pure roots σκ is attached, the radical vowel lengthened, and the initial con-

sonant repeated with *ι*: as, *γνο-*, *γνοσκ*, *γνώσκ*, *γιγνώσκω*: *μνα-*, *μιμνήσκω*: *τρο-*, *τιτρώσκω*. Some do not change the vowel; as, *δρα-*, *διδράσκω*. Some, beginning with a vowel, of course have no reduplication, and change *ε* or *ο* into *ι*: as, *εύρε-*, *εύρίσκω*: *άλο-*, *άλίσκω*.

2. Another class of verbs attach *αν* to the root, and insert a nasal before the last consonant; as, *μαθ-*, *μανθάνω*: *τυχ-*, *τυγχάνω*: *λαβ-*, *λαμβάνω*: *θιγ-*, *θιγγάνω*: *λαθ-*, *λανθάνω* (§ 4. 4.)

3. All these lengthened forms are found only in the Impf. Pres. and Past tenses; as, *γνο-*, *γιγνώσκω*, *ἐγίγνωσκον*, Fut. *γνώ-σομαι*, *ἔ-γνων-κα*, &c.

REM. There are many anomalous verbs in Greek, i. e. verbs whose tenses are derived from different roots. These different roots, the pupil should be accustomed to trace out. Thus, *πάσχω*, Sec. Aor. *ἔπαθον* (root *παθ-*), Pres. attaches *σχ* and drops *θ*, *πάσχω*, *πάσχω*. Fut. *πείσομαι*, from *πενθ-*, *πένθσομαι*, *πείσομαι* (§ 4. 7), Perf. *ε* changed into *ο*, *πέπονθα*: *εύρίσκω* (see above 1), Sec. Aor. *εύρον* (root *εύρ-*), Fut. *εύρήσω*, Perf. *εύρηκα* (root *εύρε-*, § 43).

§ 45. Terminations.

1.	Active.	Passive.	Middle.
Imp. Pres.	<i>ω</i>	<i>ομαι</i>	
Imp. Past	<i>ον</i>	<i>ομην</i>	
Perf. Pres.	<i>α</i>	<i>μαι</i>	
Perf. Past	<i>ειν</i>	<i>μην</i>	
1. Fut.	<i>σω</i>	<i>θησομαι</i>	<i>σομαι</i>
1. Aor.	<i>σα</i>	<i>θην</i>	<i>σαμην</i>
2. Fut.	<i>εω</i>	<i>ησομαι</i>	<i>εομαι</i>
2. Aor.	<i>ον</i>	<i>ην</i>	<i>ομην</i>
Perf. Fut.		<i>σομαι</i>	

2. Example : root *γραφ-*, augment *ε* with past tenses, red. *γε* with perfect tenses. Let the pupil make the requisite changes in the following. We give the tenses in the same order as above.

Active.	Passive.	Middle.
<i>γράφ-ω</i>	<i>γράφ-ομαι</i>	
<i>ἔ-γραφ-ον</i>	<i>ἔ-γραφ-όμην</i>	
<i>γέ-γραφ-α</i>	<i>γέ-γραφ-μαι</i>	
<i>ἔ-γε-γράφ-ειν</i>	<i>ἔ-γε-γράφ-μην</i>	
<i>γράφ-σω</i>	<i>γραφ-θήσομαι</i>	<i>γράφ-σομαι</i>
<i>ἔ-γραφ-σα</i>	<i>ἔ-γράφ-θην</i>	<i>ἔ-γραφ-σάμην</i>
<i>γραφ-έω</i>	<i>γραφ-ήσομαι</i>	<i>γραφ-έομαι</i>
<i>(ἔ-γραφ-ον) *</i>	<i>ἔ-γράφ-ην</i>	<i>(ἔ-γραφ-όμην) *</i>
	<i>γε-γράφ-σομαι</i>	

3. Let the pupil thus form the tenses of *τίπτω*, *τάσσω*, referring to the next section for rules concerning the Perfect Active.

PECULIARITIES IN DIFFERENT CLASSES OF VERBS.

§ 46. *Mute Verbs.*

1. The First Perfect active is formed by aspirating the labial and palatal roots ; as *λειπ. λέλειψα, πλεκ. πέπλεχα* ; and in linguals by inserting *κ*, and dropping the lingual : as, *πέιψ. πέπεικα*. *κ* is here to be regarded as a strong aspiration.

2. The First Perf. Act. sometimes changes *ε* of the root into *ο* : as, *πέμπω, πέπομφα* ; *τρέπω, τέτροφα* ; *λέγω, ξυνείλοχα*. In the Second Perf. this change is nearly universal ; as, *τρέφω, τέτροφα* ; *δέρομαι, δέδορκα* ; *λείπω, λέλοιπα*. The Second Perf. also lengthens the short radical vowel, as *κράζω, κέκραγα* ; *φρίσσω, πέφρικα*.

* Wanting, because like the Imperfect Past, active and passive.

3. In the Perf. Pass. the following verbs change ϵ of the root into α .

τρέπω, τέτραμμαι,	1. Aor. ἐτρέφθην
τρέφω, τέθραμμαι,	" ἐθρέφθην
στρέφω, ἔστραμμαι,	" ἐστρέφθην
κλέπτω, κέκλαμμαι (Poet.)	

In a few verbs $\epsilon\upsilon$ is changed in the Perf. Pass. into υ : as *τεύχω, τέτευχα, τέτυγμαι*.

4. The Second Aor. generally changes radical ϵ into α : as *τρέπω, ἔτραπον, ἐτράπην; στρέφω, ἐστράφη*.

5. Verbs in *ίζω*, and some in *άζω*, (root in δ ,) make what is called the Attic Fut. by dropping σ , and taking the circumflexed ending, $\tilde{\omega}$, *οὔμαι*: *κομίζω, κομίσω*, Attic Fut. *κομιῶ -ιεῖς, -ιεῖ, -ιεῖτον, -ιούμεν*, &c. This is confined to the Ind. Inf. and Part.

6. Example of mute verbs: *λείπω*, root *λειπ*, short root *λιπ*.

	Active.	Passive.	Middle.
Imp. Pres.	λείπω	λείπ-ομαι	
Imp. Past.	ἔ-λειπ-ον	ἐ-λειπ-όμην	
1. Perf. Pres.	λέ-λειφ-α	λέ-λειμ-μαι	
1. Perf. Past.	ἐ-λε-λείφ-ειν	ἐ-λε-λείμ-μην	
2. Perf. Pres.	λέ-λοιπ-α		
2. Perf. Past.	ἐ-λε-λοίπ-ειν		
1. Fut.	λείψω(π.σω)	λειφ-θήσομαι	λείβομαι(π.σομαι)
1. Aor.	ἔ-λειψα	ἐ-λείφ-θην	ἐ-λειψάμην
2. Fut.		λιπ-ήσομαι	
2. Aor.	ἔ-λιπ-ον	ἐ-λίπ-ην	ἐ-λιπ-όμην
Perf. Fut.		λε-λείβομαι(π.σομαι)	

Examples for practice: *πείθω, πράσσω, ᾄδω, βλέπω, λέγω*.

§ 47. *Pure Verbs.**

1. Pure verbs uniformly want the second Future and Aorist, unless they borrow them from some obsolete impure root; as, αἰρέω, Second Aor. εἶλον, from ἔλω.

2. In the Perfect they insert *κ* before *α* and *ειν*, and have no Second Perfect; as, πεφίλη-κα, ἐπεφιλῆ-κειν.

3. In all the tenses except the Imperfect Present and Past, the final vowel of the root is lengthened, thus:

ǣ into η, as, τιμᾶ-ω, τιμή-σω, τετιμή-κα, ἐτιμή-θην, &c.

ε " η, " φιλέ-ω, φιλή-σω, πεφίλη-κα, ἐφιλῆ-θην.

ĩ " ī, " μηνί-ω, μηνί-σω, μεμήνι-κα, ἐμήνι-σα.

ο " ω, " δηλό-ω, δηλώ-σω, δεδήλω-κα, ἐδηλώ-θην.

ũ " ū, " κωλύ-ω, κωλύ-σω, κεκώλυ-κα, ἐκώλυ-θην.

REM. 1. ǣ preceded by ε, ι, or ρ, is lengthened generally into *ᾶ*, as

ἐᾶ-ω ἐᾶ-σω; μειδι-ᾶω, μειδιᾶ-σω; φωρᾶ-ω, φωρᾶ-σω.

But, χρᾶω, χρᾶομαι, make χρήσω, χρήσομαι.

REM. 2. The pure vowel in many words remains short, as

γελάω, γελάσω, ἐγέλασα. σπάω, σπάσω, ἔσπασα.

ἐλάω (ἐλαύνω), ἐλάσω, ἤλασα.

καλέω, καλέσω. Perf. κέκληκα.

αἰνέω, αἰνέσω, ἤνεσα. Perf. Pass. ἤνημαι.

αἰρέω, ἤρεθην. Elsewhere long, as αἰρήσω, ἤρηκα, ἤρημαι.

χρίω (to prick), χρίσω, ἔχρισα.

ἄρόω, ἄρόσω, ἤροσα.

ἀνύω, ἀνύσω, ἤνυσα.

μύω, μυσω, ἔμυσα. Perf. μέμυκα.

* Verbs whose root terminates in a vowel; as, φιλέω, root φιλε.

4. A few futures in *ασω* and *εσω* drop the *σ* (as in mute verbs in *ίζω*) and make a contraction: as *σκεδάσω* (*σκεδαῶ*), *σκεδῶ*; *ελάσω* (from *ελάω*, *ελαύνω*), *ελῶ*; *τελέσω* (*τελέω*), *τελῶ*; *τελέσομαι* (*τελέομαι*), *τελουῖμαι*, *τελεῖ*, *τελεῖται*, *τελούμεθον*, *τελεῖσθον*, &c.

5. In the Passive tenses *σ* is often inserted after the short radical vowel, to strengthen the form, and sometimes after a long vowel or diphthong: as *τελέω*, *τετέλε-σ-μαι*, *ἐτελέ-σ-θην*; *ἀκούω*, *ἤκου-σ-μαι*, *ἤκού-σ-θην*; *κλαίω*, *κέκλαυ-μαι*, and *κέκλαυ-σ-μαι*.

Example. *φιλέω*, root *φιλε*.

	Active.	Passive.	Middle.
Imp. Pres.	<i>φιλέ-ω</i>	<i>φιλέ-ομαι</i>	
Imp. Past.	<i>ἐ-φίλε-ον</i>	<i>ἐ-φιλε-όμην</i>	
Perf. Pres.	<i>πε-φίλη-κα</i>	<i>πε-φίλη-μαι</i>	
Perf. Past.	<i>ἐ-πε-φιλῆ-κειν</i>	<i>ἐ-πε-φιλῆ-μην</i>	
1. Fut.	<i>φιλή-σω</i>	<i>φιλη-θήσομαι</i>	<i>φιλή-σομαι</i>
1. Aor.	<i>ἐ-φίλη-σα</i>	<i>ἐ-φιλῆ-θην</i>	<i>ἐ-φιλη-σάμην</i>
Perf. Fut.		<i>πε-φιλῆ-σομαι</i>	

§ 48. Liquid Verbs.

1. Liquid verbs form all the tenses except the Imperf. Pres. and Past from the short root: as, *φαίνω* (short root *φαν*.) Second Perf. *πέφηνα*, from *φαν*., not *πέφηνα* from *φαιν*.; *σπείρω*, *ἔσπαρκα* and *ἔσπορα*, from *σπερ*.

2. The First Perf. inserts *κ* before *α* and *ειν*: as, *σφάλλω*, *ἔσφαλκα*, *ἔσφάλκειν*; *φαίνω*, *πεφάγκα* (§ 44.), *ἐπεφάγκειν*.

3. The Second Perf. regularly changes *ε* of the root into *ο*: as, *σπείρω*, (r. *σπερ*.) *ἔσπορα*; *δέρω*,

δέδορα; ἐγείρω, ἐγρήγορα; and lengthens other vowels: as, φαίνω (φᾶν) πέφηνα; τίλλω (τίλ.) τέτιλα.

4. In the Second Aor., First Perf. Act., Pres. and Past, and the Perf. Pres. and Past, and First Aor. Pass. of monosyllabic roots, ε is changed into ᾱ: as, στέλλω, ἔσταλον, ἔσταλκα, ἔσταλμαι, ἐστάλην, ἐστάλθην, &c.; πείρω, ἔπαρον, πέπαρκα, πέπαρμαι, ἐπάρην, ἐπάρθην, &c.; φθείρω, ἔφθαρων, ἔφθαρκα, ἔφθαρμαι, ἐφθάρην, &c.

5. The Fut. and First Aor. Act. and Mid. of liquid verbs are made without the characteristic σ. In the Fut. the radical syllable remains short; but in the First Aor. it is lengthened, ᾱ into η and sometimes into ᾱ̄, ε into ει, ι into ῑ, υ into ῡ: as,

σφάλλω	Fut. σφᾶλῶ	Aor. ἔσφηλα
κοιλαίνω	“ κοιλᾶνῶ	“ ἐκοίλῳ̄να, (so many verbs in αινω)
μένω	“ μενῶ	“ ἔμεινα
τίλλω	“ τῖλῶ	“ ἔτιλα
σύρω	“ σῦρῶ	“ ἔσῦρα

6. The verbs κρίνω, κλίνω, κτείνω, τείνω, πλύνω make the following tenses.

κέρρικα	κέρριμαι	ἐκρίθην
κέκρικα	κέκλιμαι	ἐκλίθην
ἔκτακα	ἔκταμαι	ἐκτάθην
τέτακα	τέταμαι	ἐτάθην
πέπλυκα	πέπλυμαι	ἐπλύθην

7. Example. στέλλω.

	Active.	Passive.	Middle.
Imp. Pres.	στέλλω	στέλλ-ομαι	
Imp. Past.	ἔ-στειλλον	έ-στειλλ-όμεν	
1. Perf. Pres.	ἔ-σταλ-κα	ἔσταλ-μαι	
1. Perf. Past	έ-στάλ-κειν	έστάλ-μην	

2. Perf. Pres.	ἔ-στολ-α		
2. Perf. Past	ἔ-στόλ-ειν		
1. Fut.		σταλ-θήσομαι	
1. Aor.	ἔ-στειλ-α	ἔ-σιάλ-θην	ἔ-στειλ-άμην
2. Fut.	σιελ-ῶ	σταλ-ήσομαι	σιελ-οῦμαι
2. Aor.	ἔ-σταλ-ον	ἔ-σιάλ-ην	ἔ-σταλ-όμην
Perf. Fut.		ἔ-σιάλ-σομαι	

Examples for practice: φαίνω, σπείρω, ψάλλω, φθείρω.

INFLEXION OF TENSES.

§ 49. Tense-root.

1. Each tense may be regarded as made up of three parts, viz. the *tense-root*, the *mood-vowel*, and the *personal ending*; thus, in φιλήσ-αιτε, φιλήσ. is the *tense-root* marked by σ which remains in all the moods, and characterizes the tense; αι the *mood-vowel*; and τε the *personal ending*; in τύπτομεν, τυπτ. marks the Pres. tense, ο the Ind. mood, and μεν the first pers. Plur. Act.

2. The tense-characteristic is the consonant immediately following the last letter of the root or stem.

a) The Imperf. Pres. and Past have no invariable characteristic, but affix the mood-vowel and personal endings to the pure stem; as, γράφ-ω, ἔγραφ-ον; or to an impure stem; as τυπ-τ-ω, ἔτυπ-τ-ον.

b) The First Fut. and Aor. Act. and Mid. and the Perf. Fut. Pass. have as regular tense-characteristic σ: as, φιλή-σ-ω, ἐφίλη-σ-α, φιλή-σ-ομαι, ἐφιλη-σ-άμην, πεφιλή-σ-ομαι.

c) The First Aor. Pass. has θ: as, ἐφιλή-θ-ην; the First Fut. Pass. joins θη of the Aor. with the characteristic of the Fut. σ: as, φιλη-θήσ-ομαι.

d) The First Perf. Act. is in pure, liquid, and lingual-mute verbs, characterized by κ : as, $\pi\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\phi\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota\kappa\alpha$; in labial and palatal-mute verbs they affix $\acute{\alpha}$ to the pure stem; as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\acute{\alpha}$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\alpha$; $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$.

e) In the Second Perf. Act. Pres. and Past, and the Second Aor. Act. Pass. and Mid., the personal-endings are subjoined to the pure stem; as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\iota\pi\alpha$, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\pi\text{-}\epsilon\iota\nu$, $\epsilon\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\pi\text{-}\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$; in the Perf. Pass. without a mood-vowel; as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\gamma\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$, $\pi\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$; in the Second Fut. Pass. with $\eta\sigma$ before the mood-vowel; as, $\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}\acute{\eta}\sigma\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

REM. The forms of the tenses, in the first person singular of the indicative, being known from the preceding rules, the student has only to vary the vowel for the mood, and the personal terminations, in order to inflect the verb throughout.

§ 50. Mood-Vowels.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
Pers.	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Ind.	ο	ε	ε	ο	ε	ε	ο	ε	ο
Subj.	ω	η	η	ω	η	η	ω	η	ω.

Vowels of the Ind. lengthened.

Opt. $\omicron\iota$. Imp. ϵ . Inf. ϵ . Part. $\omicron$.

§ 51. Personal-endings.

1. The tenses may be divided into two classes: *leading* or *primary tenses*, consisting of the present and future tenses ($\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$), and the *secondary tenses*, consisting of the past ($\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$). These different classes of tenses have different terminations. They are, in general, as follows:

2. PRIMARY TENSES.

	Active Voice.	Passive Voice.
Sing.	μι σι, σ τι, σι	μαι σαι ται
Dual	μεν τον τον	μεθον σθον σθον
Plur.	μεν τε ντι, νσι	μεθα σθε νται

SECONDARY TENSES.

	Active Voice.	Passive Voice.
Sing.	ν σ —	μην σο το
Dual	μεν τον την	μεθον σθον σθην
Plur.	μεν τε σαν, ν	μεθα σθε ντο

3. The Subjunctive has, both in the active and passive, the terminations of the primary tenses of the Indicative, and the Optative those of the secondary tenses.

4. IMPERATIVE.

	Active.	Passive.
Sing.	θι τω	σο σθω
Dual	τον των	σθον σθων
Plur.	τε τωσαν	σθε σθωσαν

5. Infinitive. Act. ναι. Pass. σθαι

6. Participle. Act. ντ. Pass. μενος.

§ 52. *Mood-Vowels and Personal-endings combined.*

1. INDICATIVE MOOD.

In the active voice the terminations μι and σι (1 and 3 Pers. Sing. primary tenses) fall away, and the mood-vowel of the singular is lengthened from ο, ε, ε into ω, ει, ει.

PRIMARY TENSES.

Active.			Passive.		
S.	ω-	ει-ς ει-	ο-μαι	ε-σαι	ε-ται
D.	ο-μεν	ε-τον ε-τον	ο-μεθον	ε-σθον	ε-σθον
P.	ο-μεν	ε-τε ο-νσι(ουσι)	ο-μεθα	ε-σθε	ο-νται

SECONDARY TENSES.

Active.			Passive.		
S.	ο-ν	ε-ς ε-	ο-μην	ε-σο	ε-το
D.	ο-μεν	ε-τον ε-την	ο-μεθον	ε-σθον	ε-σθην
P.	ο-μεν	ε-τε ο-ν	ο-μεθα	ε-σθε	ο-ντο.

2. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

In the 2 and 3 Pers. Sing., the mood-vowel *ει* of the Indicative goes into *η*.

Active.			Passive.		
S.	ω-	η-ς η-	ω-μαι	η-σαι	η-ται
D.	ω-μεν	η-τον η-τον	ω-μεθον	η-σθον	η-σθον
P.	ω-μεν	η-τε ω-νσι(ωσι)	ω-μεθα	η-σθε	ω-νται.

3. OPTATIVE MOOD.

In the active it retains *μι* for its termination in the 1 Pers. Sing.; in the 3 Pers. Plur. it takes *εν* instead of *ν*.

Active.			Passive.		
S.	οι-μι	οι-ς οι-	οι-μην	οι-σο	οι-το
D.	οι-μεν	οι-τον οι-την	οι-μεθον	οι-σθον	οι-σθην
P.	οι-μεν	οι-τε οι-εν	οι-μεθα	οι-σθε	οι-ντο.

4. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The active 2 Pers. Sing. drops *θι*.

Active.			Passive.	
S.	ε-	ε-τω ε-σο	ε-σθω	
D.	ε-τον	ε-των ε-σθον	ε-σθων	
P.	ε-τε	ε-τωσαν ε-σθε	ε-σθωσαν (or εσθων).	

5. Infinitive. Active $\varepsilon\text{-}\nu\alpha\iota$ ($\varepsilon\text{-}\nu$), $\varepsilon\iota\text{-}\nu$. Passive $\varepsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$.

6. Participle. Active $\omicron\text{-}\nu\tau$ ($\omega\nu$, § 26. 2). Passive $\omicron\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

7. The above is a general view of the regular forms. There are, however, some exceptions in both voices, and the active is less regularly developed than the passive. We proceed to give an example of the above with the exceptions.

§ 53. Active Conjugation. $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$.

1. INDICATIVE.

Primary Tenses.

Imp. Pr.	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$	{	Sing.	ω	$\epsilon\iota\varsigma$	$\epsilon\iota$
1. Fut.	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$	{	Dual	$\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$	$\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$
2. Fut.	$\lambda\iota\pi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	{	Plur.	$\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\epsilon\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$.

Exc. Perf. Pres. mood-vowel α , 3 Sing. ϵ . Terminations reg.

1. Perf.	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\phi\alpha$	{	Sing.	α	$\alpha\varsigma$	ϵ
2. Perf.	$\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\iota\pi\alpha$	{	Dual	$\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$	$\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$
		{	Plur.	$\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$	$\alpha\tau\epsilon$	$\alpha\nu\sigma\iota(\alpha\sigma\iota)$.

Secondary Tenses.

Imp. Past	$\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\omicron\nu$	{	Sing.	$\omicron\nu$	$\epsilon\varsigma$	ϵ
2. Aor.	$\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\pi\omicron\nu$	{	Dual	$\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\eta\nu$
		{	Plur.	$\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\epsilon\tau\epsilon$	$\omicron\nu$.

Exc. 1. Perf. Past mood-vowel $\epsilon\iota$. Termination 3 Pl. $\sigma\alpha\nu$.

1. Perf. Past	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$	{	Sing.	$\epsilon\iota\nu$	$\epsilon\iota\varsigma$	$\epsilon\iota$
2. Perf. Past	$\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\lambda\omicron\acute{\iota}\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$	{	Dual	$\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\epsilon\iota\tau\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\tau\eta\nu$
		{	Plur.	$\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$	$\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\nu$ or $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$.

Exc. 2. In Sec. Aor. mood-vowel α , 3 Sing. ϵ . Termination 1 Sing. wanting.

1. Aor.	$\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\psi\alpha$	{	Sing.	α	$\alpha\varsigma$	ϵ
		{	Dual	$\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\nu$
		{	Plur.	$\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$	$\alpha\tau\epsilon$	$\alpha\nu$.

2. SUBJUNCTIVE.

Imp. Pr. λείπω	}			
1. Perf. λελείφω		Sing. ω	ῆς	ῆ
2. Perf. λελοίπω		Dual ωμεν	ῆτον	ῆτον
1. Aor. λείψω		Plur. ωμεν	ῆτε	ωνσι (ωσι).
2. Aor. λίπω				

3. OPTATIVE.

Imp. Pr. λείποιμι	}			
1. Perf. λελείφοιμι		Sing. οίμι	οῖς	οῖ
2. Perf. λελοίποιμι		Dual οίμεν	οῖτον	οῖτην
1. Fut. λείψοιμι		Plur. οίμεν	οῖτε	οῖεν.
2. Fut. λιπέοιμι				
2. Aor. λίποιμι				

Exc. First Aor. mood-vowel αι.

1. Aor. λείψαιμι	Sing. αιμι	αις	αι
	Dual αιμεν	αιτον	αίτην
	Plur. αιμεν	αιτε	αιεν

4. IMPERATIVE.

Imp. Pr. λείπε	}		
1. Perf. λέλειψε		Sing. ε	έτω
2. Perf. Pr. λέλοιπε		Dual ετον	έτων
2. Aor. λίπε		Plur. ετε	έτωσαν (and όντων).

Exc. First Aor. mood-vowel α, 2 Sing. ον.

1. Aor. λείψον	Sing. ον	άτω
	Dual ατον	άτων
	Plur. ατε	άτωσαν.

5. INFINITIVE.

Imp. Pr. λείπειν
1. Fut. λείψειν.
2. Fut. λιπέειν
2. Aor. λιπέειν

Exc. 1. Perf. original termination, ναι. First Perf. λελειφέναι, Second Perf. λελοιπέναι.

Exc. 2. First Aor. mood-vowel α, termination

α. λείψαι.

6. PARTICIPLES.

Imp. Pr. λείποντ	} ων ουσα ον.
1. Fut. λείψοντ	
2. Fut. λιπέοντ	
2. Aor. λιπόντ	

Exc. 1. Perf. mood-vowel ο, termination τ.

1. Perf. λελειφότη	} (οις) ώς υῖα ός.
2. Perf. λελοιπότ	

Exc. 2. First Aor. mood-vowel α. λείψαντ
 λείψαντες λείψας, ασα, αν.

§ 54. *Passive Conjugation.*

1. The four middle tenses have regular passive forms, and are therefore included in the passive conjugation.

2. Both the passive aorists belong to an old form of conjugation without mood-vowels. They will be explained hereafter.

3. The perfects present and past attach the terminations to the root without mood-vowels.

§ 55. 1. *Indicative.**Primary Tenses.*

Imp. Pr.	λείπομαι	} Sing. ομαι εσαι(εαι, η)εται Dual όμεθον εσθον εσθον Plur. όμεθα εσθε ονται.
1. Fut. Pass.	λειφθήσομαι	
2. Fut. Pass.	λιπήσομαι	
Perf. Fut.	λελείφομαι	
1. Fut. Mid.	λείβομαι	
2. Fut. Mid.	λιπέομαι	

Exc. Perf. Pr. no mood-vowel.

Sing. λέλειπμαι (λέλειμμαι) λέλειπ-σαι (λέλειψαι)
λέλειπ-ται

Dual λέλειπ-μεθον (λέλειμμεθον) λέλειπ-σθον (λέλειφθον § 4. 11)
λέλειπ-σθον (λέλειφθον)

Plur. λελείπ-μεθα (λελείμμεθα) λέλειπ-σθε (λέλειφθε)
λέλειπνται.*

Secondary Tenses.

Imp. Past.	ἐλειπόμην	{	Sing.	ομην	εσο (εο, ου)	ετο
2. Aor.	ἐλιπόμην		Dual	όμεθον	εσθον	έσθην
			Plur.	όμεθα	εσθε	οντο.

Exc. 1. Perf. Past, no mood-vowel.

Sing. ἐλελείπ-μην ἐλέλειπ-σο ἐλέλειπ-το
μ-μην ψ-ο

Dual ἐλελείπ-μεθον ἐλέλειπ-σθον ἐλελείπ-σθην
μ-μεθον φ-θον φ-θην

Plur. ἐλελείμμεθα ἐλέλειφθε (ἐλέλειπντο) λελειμμένοι ἦσαν.

Exc. 2. ~~Second~~ Aor. M. mood-vowel α.

First Aor. M.	ἐλειψάμην	{	Sing.	άμην	ασο (αο, ω)	ατο
			Dual	άμεθον	ασθον	άσθην
			Plur.	άμεθα	ασθε	αντο.

2. SUBJUNCTIVE.

Imp. Pr.	λείπωμαι	{	Sing.	ωμαι	ησαι(ηαι, η)	ηται
1. Aor. M.	λείψωμαι		Dual	όμεθον	ησθον	ησθον
2. Aor. M.	λίπωμαι		Plur.	όμεθα	ησθε	ωνται.

Exc. Perf. Pr. λελειμμένος ὦ ᾗς ᾗ
Dual λελειμένω ὦμεν ᾗτον ἦτον
Plur. λελειμμένοι ὦμεν ᾗτε ὦνσι (ᾷσι).

* An impossible form ; hence λελείπαται or λελείφαται (§ 11. 8), and more commonly λελειμμένοι εἰσι.

3. OPTATIVE.

Imp. Pr.	λειποίμην	}			
1. Fut. P.	λειφθήσοίμην				
2. Fut. P.	λιπησοίμην		Sing.	οίμην	οισο (οιο) οίτο
Perf. Fut.	λελειψοίμην		Dual	οίμεθον	οισθον οίσθην
1. Fut. M.	λειψοίμην		Plur.	οίμεθα	οισθε οιντο.
2. Fut. M.	λιπεοίμην				
2. Aor. M.	λιποίμην				

Exc. 1.	Perf. Pr.	λελειμμένος	εἶην	εἶης	εἶη
	Dual	λελειμμένω	εἶημεν	εἶητον	εἶήτην
	Plur.	λελειμμένοι	εἶημεν	εἶητε	εἶησαν.

Exc. 2. First Aor. M. mood-vowel *αι*.

1. Aor. M.	λειψ-αίμην	αιο	αιτο
Dual	αίμεθον	αισθον	αίσθην
Plur.	αίμεθα	αισθε	αιντο.

4. IMPERATIVE.

Imp. Pr.	λείπεσο, εο, ου	}	Sing.	ου	έσθω
2. Aor. M.	λίπεσο, εο, ου		Dual	εσθον	έσθων
			Plur.	εσθε	έσθωσαν.

Exc. 1.	Perf. Pr.	λέλειπ-σο (ψο)	λελείπ-σθω(λελείφ-θω)
	Dual	λέλειφθον	λελείφθων
	Plur.	λέλειφθε	λελείφθωσαν.

Exc. 2. First Aor. M. mood-vowel *α*.

1. Aor. M.	λείψ-αι άσθω,	Dual	ασθον άσθων,	Plur.	ασθε άσθωσαν.
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5. INFINITIVE.

Imp. Pr.	λείπεσθαι
1. Fut. P.	λειφθήσεσθαι
2. Fut. P.	λιπήσεσθαι
Perf. Fut.	λελείψεσθαι
1. Fut. M.	λείψεσθαι
2. Fut. M.	λιπέεσθαι
2. Aor. M.	λιπέσθαι

6. PARTICIPLE.

λειπόμενος
λειφθησόμενος
λιπησόμενος
λελειψόμενος
λειψόμενος.
λιπεόμενος
λιπόμενος

Exc.

1. Aor. M.	λείψασθαι
Perf. Pr.	λελειπ-σθαι φ-θαι.

Exc.

λειψάμενος
λελειμμένος.

§ 56. *Perfects Present and Past. Further Examples.*

1. Pure verbs attach the terminations easily to the root, and make the 3 Pl. without the participle. φιλέω, πεφίλημαι.

Sing.	πεφίλημαι	πεφίλησαι	πεφίληται
Dual	πεφίλημεθον	πεφίλησθον	πεφίλησθον
Plur.	πεφίλημεθα	πεφίλησθε	πεφίληνται.
Perf. Past	έπεφιλή-μην	σο	το
Dual	έπεφιλή-μεθον	σθον	σθην
Plur.	έπεφιλή-μεθα	σθε	ντο.

Liquid verbs. σφάλλω, έσφαλμαι.

Sing.	έσφαλ-μαι	σαι	ται
Dual	έσφάλ-μεθον	σθον(θον)	σθον(θον)
Plur.	έσφάλ-μεθα	σθε(θε)	(νται) έσφαλμένοι εισιν
Perf. Past	έσφάλ-μην	σο	το, &c.

Lingual mutes. πείθω, πέπειθ-μαι (πέπεισ-μαι.)

Sing.	πέπει-θμαι(σμαι)	θσαι(σαι)	θται(σται)
Dual	πεπει-θμεθον(σμεθον)	θσθον(σθον)	θσθον(σθον)
Plur.	πεπει-θμεθα(σμεθα)	θσθε(σθε)	(θνται) πεπεισμένοι εισιν.

Examples for practice. λέλεγμαι, δεδήλωμαι, πέφαν-μαι, τέτριβμαι, ήνυτ-μαι.

REMARKS ON THE PARADIGM.

1. The First Pers. Plur. Act. originally ended in *μες* and not in *μεν*, as shown by comparison with the Latin *mus*: *λέγομες*, *legimus*.

2. The Aolic dialect made the First Aor. in *εια*, *ειας*, *ειε*, instead of *αιμι*, *αις*, *αι*, thus:

λείψ-εια,	ειας,	ειε, —
είαμεν,	είατον,	είάτην,
είαμεν,	είατε,	ειαν.

From this, the 2 and 3 Pers. Sing. and the 3 Pers. Pl. passed over into the Attic dialect, and were more common than the regular forms *αις*, *αι*, *αιεν*.

3. Instead of the Opt. *οιμι*, *οις*, *οι*, the Attic Optative *οιην*, *οιης*, *οιη* is used most frequently in contract verbs and in the ~~Pres.~~ of liquid verbs; as for *τιμάοιμι* (*τιμῶμι*), *τιμάοιην* (*τιμῶην*); for *φανοῖμι*, *φανοίην*, &c.

4. In the 2 Pers. Sing. Pass. the Attic writers, along with the ending *η*, use another form in *ει*: *βούλομαι*, *οῖομαι*, *ὄψομαι* always take it; thus, *βούλει*, *οῖει*, *ὄψει*. Otherwise it was generally avoided by the Tragedians, but is common in prose.

§ 57. *Synoptical View of*

ACTIVE

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Imperf. Pres.	λείπω	λείπω
Imperf. Past	ἔλειπον	
1. Perf. Pres.	λέλειφα	λελείφω
1. Perf. Past	έλελείφειν	
2. Perf. Pres.	λέλοιπα	λελοίπω
2. Perf. Past	έλελούπειν	
1. Future	λείψω	
1. Aorist	ἔλειψα	λείψω
2. Future	λιπέω	
2. Aorist	ἔλιπον	λίπω

PASSIVE

Imperf. Pres.	λείπομαι	λείπομαι
Imperf. Past.	έλειπόμην	
Perf. Pres.	λέλειμμαι	λελειμμένος ὦ
Perf. Past	έλελείμμην	
1. Future	λειφθήσομαι	
1. Aorist	έλειφθην	λειφθῶ
2. Future	λιπήσομαι	
2. Aorist	έλίπην	λιπῶ
Perf. Future	λελειψομαι	

MIDDLE

1. Future	λείβομαι	
1. Aorist	έλειπόμην	λείβομαι
2. Future	λιπέομαι	
2. Aorist	έλιπόμην	λίβομαι

the Moods and Tenses.

VOICE.

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
λείποιμι	λείπε	λείπειν	λείπων
λελείφοιμι	λέλειφε	λελειφέναι	λελειφώς
λελοίποιμι	λέλοιπε	λελοιπέναι	λελοιπώς
λείβοιμι		λείβειν	λείβων
λείψαιμι	λείψον	λείψαι	λείψας
λιπέοιμι		λεπέειν	λιπέων
λίποιμι	λίπε	λιπέειν	λιπών

VOICE.

λειποίμην	λείπου	λείπεσθαι	λειπόμενος
λελειμμένος εἶην	λέλειψο	λέλειψθαι	λελειμμένος
λειφθησοίμην		λειφθήσεσθαι	λειφθησόμενος
λειφθείην	λείφθητι	λειφθῆναι	λειφθείς
λιπησοίμην		λιπήσεσθαι	λιπησόμενος
λιπείην	λίπηθι	λιπῆναι	λιπείς
λελειψοίμην		λελείψεσθαι	λελειψόμενος

VOICE.

λειψοίμην		λείψεσθαι	λειψόμενος
λειψαίμην	λείψαι	λείψασθαι	λειψάμενος
λιπεοίμην		λιπέεσθαι	λιπεόμενος
λιποίμην	λιποῦ	λιπέσθαι	λιπόμενος

PARADIGM

ACTIVE

	INDICATIVE.			SUBJUNCTIVE.		
Imp. Pres. <i>I am leaving, or I leave.</i>	λείπ-ω ομεν ομεν	εις ετον ετε	ει ετον ουσι	λείπ-ω ωμεν ωμεν	ῆς ῆτον ῆτε	ῆ ῆτον ωσι
Imp. Past. <i>I was leaving.</i>	ἔλειπ-ον ομεν ομεν	ες ετον ετε	ε ἐτην ον			
Perf. Pres. <i>I have left.</i>	λέλειψ-α αμεν αμεν	ας ατον ατε	ε ατον ασι	λέλειψ-ω ωμεν ωμεν	ῆς ῆτον ῆτε	ῆ ῆτον ωσι
So 2. Perf. Pr.	λέλοιπ-α	ας	ε, &c.	λέλοιπ-ω	ῆς	ῆ, &c.
Perf. Past. <i>I had left.</i>	ἐλέλειψ-ειν ειμεν ειμεν	εις ειτον ειτε	ει ἐτην εισαν			οῦ εσαν
So 2. P. Past.	ἐλελοίπ-ειν	εις	ει, &c.			
1. Fut. <i>I shall leave.</i>	λείψ-ω ομεν ομεν	εις ετον ετε	ει ετον ουσι			
1. Aor. <i>I left.</i>	ἔλειψ-α αμεν αμεν	ας ατον ατε	ε ἀτην αν	λείψ-ω ωμεν ωμεν	ῆς ῆτον ῆτε	ῆ ῆτον ωσι
2. Fut. <i>I shall leave.</i>	λιπέ-ω ομεν ομεν	εις ετον ετε	ει * ετον ουσι			
2. Aor. <i>I left.</i>	ἔλιπ-ον ομεν ομεν	ες ετον ετε	ε ἐτην ον	λίπ-ω ωμεν ωμεν	ῆς ῆτον ῆτε	ῆ ῆτον ωσι

* Commonly contracted in the active and middle ; as λιπῶ, λιπεῖς, λιπεῖ, λιπεῖτον, &c. See § 59.

OF λείπω.

VOICE.

OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFIN.	PARTICIPLE.
λείπ-οιμι οἷς οἱ οἶμεν οἶτον οἶτην οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν	-ε ἔτω ετον ἔτων ετε ἔτωσαν	-ειν	-ων οὔσα ον όντος ούσης οντος
λελειφ-οιμι οἷς οἱ οἶμεν οἶτον οἶτην οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν	-ε ἔτω ετον ἔτων ετε ἔτωσαν	-έναι	-ώς νῦα ὅς ότος νίας ὅτος
λελοιπ-οιμι οἷς οἱ, &c.	-ε ἔτω, &c.	-έναι	-ώς νῦα ὅς ότος νίας ὅτος
λείψ-οιμι οἷς οἱ οἶμεν οἶτον οἶτην οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν		-ειν	-ων οὔσα ον όντος ούσης οντος
λείψ-αιμι αἷς αἱ αἶμεν αἶτον αἶτην αἶμεν αἶτε αἶεν	-ον ἄτω ατον ἄτων ατε ἄτωσαν	-αι	-ας ασα αν αντος άσης αντος
λειπέ-οιμι οἷς οἱ οἶμεν οἶτον οἶτην οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν		-ειν	-ων οὔσα ον όντος ούσης οντος
λίπ-οιμι οἷς οἱ οἶμεν οἶτον οἶτην οἶμεν οἶτε οἶεν	-ε ἔτω ετον ἔτων ετε ἔτωσαν	-εῖν	-ών οὔσα ὄν όντος ούσης όντος

PARADIGM

PASSIVE

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Imp. Pres. <i>I am (being) left,</i> (relinquor.)	λείπ-ομαι η εται όμεθον εσθον εσθον όμεθα εσθε ονται	-ομαι η ηται όμεθον ησθον ησθον όμεθα ησθε ωνται
Imp. Past. <i>I was (being) left,</i> (relinquebat.)	έλειπ-όμην ου ετο όμεθον εσθον έσθην όμεθα εσθε οντο.	
Perf. Pres. <i>I am or have been</i> <i>left, (relictus</i> <i>sum.)</i>	λέλει-μμαι ψαι πται μμεθον φθον φθον μμεθα φθε μμένοι [εἰσι]	μμένος ὦ ῆς ῆ μμένω ὦμεν ῆτον ῆτον μμένοι ὦμεν ῆτε ὦσι
Perf. Past. <i>I was or had been</i> <i>left, (relictus</i> <i>eram.)</i>	έλελει-μμην ψο πτο μμεθον φθον φθην μμεθα φθε λελει-μμένοι [ῆσαν]	
1. Fut. <i>I shall be left.</i>	λειφθ-ήσ-ομαι η εται όμεθον εσθον εσθον όμεθα εσθε ονται	
1. Aor. <i>I was left.</i>	έλειφθ-ην ης η ημεν ητον ήτην ημεν ητε ησαν	λειφθ-ῶ ῆς ῆ ῶμεν ῆτον ῆτον ῶμεν ῆτε ὦσι
2. Fut. <i>I shall be left.</i>	λιπήσ-ομαι η εται όμεθον εσθον εσθον όμεθα εσθε ονται	
2. Aor. <i>I was left.</i>	έλιπ-ην ης η ημεν ητον ήτην ημεν ητε ησαν	λιπ-ῶ ῆς ῆ ῶμεν ῆτον ῆτον ῶμεν ῆτε ὦσι
Perf. Fut. <i>I shall have been</i> <i>left.</i>	λελείψ-ομαι η εται όμεθον εσθον εσθον όμεθα εσθε ονται	

OF λείπω.

VOICE.

OPTATIVE.			IMPERATIVE.		INFIN.	PART.	
λείπ-οίμην	οιο	οιτο	-ου	έσθω	-εσθαι	-όμενος	
οίμεθον	οισθον	οίσθην	εσθον	έσθων			
οίμεθα	οισθε	οιντο	εσθε	έσθωσαν			
λελει-μμένος	είην	είης	είη	-ψο	φθω	-φθαι	-μμένος
λελει-μμένω	είημεν	είητον	είήτην	φθον	φθων		
λελει-μμένοι	είημεν	είητε	είησαν	φθε	φθωσαν		
λειφθ-οίμην	οιο	οιτο			-εσθαι	-όμενος	
οίμεθον	οισθον	οίσθην					
οίμεθα	οισθε	οιντο					
λειφθ-είην	είης	είη	-ητι	ήτω	-ήναι	-είς	
είημεν	είητον	είήτην	ητον	ήτων			
είημεν	είητε	είησαν	ητε	ήτωσαν			
λιπησ-οίμην	οιο	οιτο			-εσθαι	-όμενος	
οίμεθον	οισθον	οίσθην					
οίμεθα	οισθε	οιντο					
λιπ-είην	είης	είη	-ητι	ήτω	-ήναι	-είς	
είημεν	είητον	είήτην	ητον	ήτων			
είημεν	είητε	είησαν	ητε	ήτωσαν			
λελειψ-οίμην	οιο	οιτο			-εσθαι	-όμενος	
οίμεθον	οισθον	οίσθην					
οίμεθα	οισθε	οιντο					

PARADIGM OF λείπω.

MIDDLE VOICE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFIN.	PART.
1. Fut.	λείψ-ομαι ἢ εἶται όμεθον εσθινον εσθιν όμεθια εσθιε οντα		-οίμην οιο οίτο όμεθον οισθινον οισθιν όμεθια οισθιε οντο		-εσθιαι	-όμενος
1 Aor.	λείψ-άμην ω ατο άμεθιν ασθινον άσθιν άμεθια ασθιε οντο	-ωμαι ἢ ηται ώμεθιν ησθινον ησθιν ώμεθια ησθιε ονται	-αίμην αιο αίτο άίμεθιν αισθινον αισθιν άίμεθια αισθιε αιντο	-αι άσθιν ασθινον άσθιν ασθιε άσθινον	-ασθιαι	-άμενος
2. Fut.	λείψ-ομαι ἢ εἶται όμεθον εσθινον εσθιν όμεθια εσθιε ονται		-οίμην οιο οίτο όμεθον οισθινον οισθιν όμεθια οισθιε οντο		-εσθιαι	-όμενος
2. Aor.	λείψ-οίμην ου ετο όμεθιν εσθινον εσθιν όμεθια εσθιε οντο	-ωμαι ἢ ηται ώμεθιν ησθινον ησθιν ώμεθια ησθιε ονται	-οίμην οιο οίτο όμεθον οισθινον οισθιν όμεθια οισθιε οντο	-οὖ έσθιν εσθινον έσθιν εσθιε έσθινον	-εσθιαι	-όμενος

SYNOPSIS OF THE LIQUID VERB *στέλλω*.

ACTIVE.

	INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPTAT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PART.
Imp. Pres.	στέλλω	στέλλω	στέλλοιμι	σέλλε	στέλλειν	στέλλων
Imp. Past	ἔσπελλον					
1. Perf. Pr.	ἔσταλκα	ἑστάλκω	ἑστάλκοιμι	ἔσταλκε	ἑσταλκέναι	ἑσταλκώς
1. Perf. Past	ἑστάλκειν					
2. Perf. Pr.	ἔστολα	ἑστόλω	ἑστόλοιμι	ἔστολε	ἑστολέναι	ἑστολώς
2. Perf. Past	ἑστόλειν					
2. Fut.	στελέω		στελέοιμι		στελέειν	στελέων
1. Aor.	ἔστειλα	στείλω	στείλαιμι	στείλον	στείλαι	στείλας
2. Aor.	ἔσταλον	στάλω	στάλοιμι	στάλε	σταλεῖν	σταλῶν

PASSIVE.

	INDIC.	SUBJ.	OPTAT.	IMPER.	INFIN.	PART.
I. Pr.	στέλλομαι	στέλλω-	στέλλοίμην	σέλλου	στέλλεσθαι	στέλλόμενος
I. Past	ἔσπελλόμην	[μαι				
P. Pr.	ἑσταλμαι	ἑσταλμέν-	ἑσταλμένος	ἑσταλσο	ἑστάλθαι	ἑσταλμένος
P. Past	ἑστάλμην	[ος ὦ	[εῖην			
1. Fut	σταλήσομαι		σταλθοίμην		σταλθήσεται	σταλθόμενος
1. Aor.	ἑστάλθην	σταλθῶ	σταλθείην	στάλθητι	σταλθῆναι	σταλθεῖς
2. Fut.	σταλήσομαι		σταλθοίμην		σταλήσεται	σταλθόμενος
2. Aor.	ἑστάλην	σταλῶ	σταλείην	στάληθι	σταλῆναι	σταλεῖς
P. Fut.	ἑστάλομαι		ἑσταλοίμην		ἑστάλσεται	ἑσταλόμενος

MIDDLE.

2. Fut.	στελέομαι		στελεοίμην		στελέεσθαι	στελεόμενος
1. Aor.	ἑστείλάμην	στείλωμαι	στείλαίμην	στείλαι	στείλασθαι	στείλάμενος
2. Aor.	ἑσταλόμην	στάλωμαι	σταλοίμην	σταλοῦ	σταλέσθαι	σταλόμενος

§ 58. *The Middle Voice.*

The middle voice reflects the action back immediately or remotely on the agent ; as, *τύπτομαι, I strike myself, φυλάττομαι, I guard myself*. Along with the tenses peculiar to the middle, the Imperfects and Perfects Present and Past of the passive, are often used in this sense. The following, then, is a complete scheme of the middle :

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
Imp. Pres.	τύσσομαι	τύσσωμαι	τύσσοίμην	τύσσον	τύσσεσθαι	τύσσόμενος
Imp. Past.	ἐτύσσομην					
Perf. Pres.	τέταγμαι	τεταγμένος ὦ	τεταγμένος εἴην	τέταξο	τετάχθαι	τεταγμένος
Perf. Past	ἐτετάγμην					
1. Fut.	τάξομαι		ταξοίμην	τάξαι	τάξεσθαι	ταξόμενος
1. Aor.	ἐτάξαμην	τάξομαι	ταξάμην		τάξασθαι	ταξάμενος
2. Fut.	ταγέομαι		ταγεοίμην		ταγέσθαι	ταγόμενος
2. Aor.	ἐταγόμην	τάγωμαι	ταγοίμην	ταγοῦ	ταγέσθαι	ταγόμενος

§ 59. *Contracted Tenses.*

1. The Imperf. Pres. and Past of dissyllabic verbs in *αω*, *εω*, and *οω*, are contracted in the active and passive voices, and the Sec. Fut. active and middle of mute and liquid verbs. The contractions are mainly subject to the rules laid down in § 8. They are as follows.

2. In verbs in *αω*, *α* before an *ο* sound (*αο*, *αω*, *αου*, and *αοι*) is contracted into *ω* and (as in *αοι*) into *ω* · *α* before an *ε* sound (*αε*, *αη*, *αει*, *αη*) into *α* and (as in *αει* and *αη*) *α* : as, *τιμάω* *τιμῶ*, *τιμάοιμι* *τίμῳ*μι, *τίμαε* *τίμα*, *τιμάη* *τιμᾷ*, *τιμάει* *τιμᾷ*.

3. Verbs in *εω* contract *εε* into *ει*, and *εο* into *ου* : as, *φίλλεε* *φίλει*, *φιλέομεν* *φιλοῦμεν* · otherwise, they drop *ε* : as, *φιλέω* *φιλῶ*, *φιλέοιμι* *φιλοῖμι*, *φιλέειν* *φιλεῖν*.

4. Verbs in *οω* contract *οε* and *οο* into *ου* : as, *δηλόετε* *δηλοῦτε*, *δηλόομεν* *δηλοῦμεν* · *ο* before *ω*, *οι*, *ου* is lost ; as *δηλόω* *δηλῶ*, *δηλόοι* *δηλοῖ*, *δηλόου* *δηλοῦ* · before *η* it goes into *ω* : as, *δηλόητε* *δηλῶτε*, but before *η* and *ει* into *οι* · as *δηλόη* *δηλοῖ*, *δηλόει* *δηλοῖ* · except the Inf. *όειν*, which makes *οῦν* ; as, *δηλόειν* *δηλοῦν*.

§ 60. CONTRACTED

ACTIVE

INDICATIVE.				SUBJUNCTIVE.		
Present τιμ-						
S.	άω	άεις	άει	άω	άης	άη
	ῶ	ᾷς	ᾷ	ῶ	ᾷς	ᾷ
D.		άετον	άετον		άητον	άητον
		ᾶτον	ᾶτον		ᾶτον	ᾶτον
P.	άομεν	άετε	άουσι	άωμεν	άητε	άωσι
	ῶμεν	ᾶτε	ῶσι	ῶμεν	ᾶτε	ῶσι
Imperfect ἐτίμ-						
S.	αον	αες	αε	D.	άετον	αέτην
	ων	ας	α		ᾶτον	ᾶτην
Present φιλ-						
S.	έω	έεις	έει	έω	έης	έη
	ῶ	ῃς	ῃ	ῶ	ῃς	ῃ
D.		έετον	έετον		έητον	έητον
		ῃτον	ῃτον		ῃτον	ῃτον
P.	έομεν	έετε	έουσι	έωμεν	έητε	έωσι
	οῦμεν	ῃτε	οῦσι	ῶμεν	ῃτε	ῶσι
Imperfect ἐφιλ-						
S.	εον	εες	εε	D.	έετον	εέτην
	ουν	εις	ει		ῃτον	ῃτην
Present δηλ-						
S.	όω	όεις	όει	όω	όης	όη
	ῶ	οῖς	οῖ	ῶ	οῖς	οῖ
D.		όετον	όετον		όητον	όητον
		οῦτον	οῦτον		ῶτον	ῶτον
P.	όομεν	όετε	όουσι	όωμεν	όητε	όωσι
	οῦμεν	οῦτε	οῦσι	ῶμεν	ῶτε	ῶσι
Imperfect ἐδῆλ-						
S.	οον	οες	οε	D.	όετον	οέτην
	ουν	ους	ου		οῦτον	οῦτην

VERBS.

VOICE.

OPTATIVE.			IMPERATIVE.		INF.	PART.
ἄοιμι	ἄοις	ἄοι	αε	αέτω	ἄειν	άων
ᾤμι	ᾤς	ᾤ	α	άτω	ᾤν	ᾤν
	ἄοιτον	αοίτην	άετον	αέτων		
	ᾤτον	ᾤτην	ᾤτον	άτων		
ἄοιμεν	ἄοιτε	ἄοιεν	άετε	αέτωσαν		
ᾤμεν	ᾤτε	ᾤεν	ᾤτε	άτωσαν		

P. ἄομεν ἄετε αοη
ᾤμεν ᾤτε ων

ἕοιμι	ἕοις	ἕοι	εε	εέτω	ἕειν	έων
οἶμι	οἶς	οἶ	ει	είτω	εῖν	ᾤν
	ἕοιτον	εοίτην	έετον	εέτων		
	οἶτον	οίτην	εῖτον	είτων		
ἕοιμεν	ἕοιτε	ἕοιεν	έετε	εέτωσαν		
οἶμεν	οἶτε	οἶεν	εῖτε	είτωσαν		

P. ἕομεν ἕετε εον
οὔμεν εῖτε ουν

ὀοιμι	ὀοις	ὀοι	οε	οέτω	ὀειν	όων
οἶμι	οἶς	οἶ	ου	ούτω	οῦν	ᾤν
	ὀοιτον	οοίτην	όετον	οέτων		
	οἶτον	οίτην	οῦτον	ούτων		
ὀοιμεν	ὀοιτε	ὀοιεν	όετε	οέτωσαν		
οἶμεν	οἶτε	οἶεν	οῦτε	ούτωσαν		

P. ὀομεν ὀετε οον
οὔμεν οὔτε ουν

CONTRACTED

PASSIVE

INDICATIVE.			SUBJUNCTIVE.		
Present τιμ-					
S.	άομαι	άη άεται	άομαι	άη	άηται
	ωμαι	ᾱ ᾱται	ωμαι	ᾱ	ᾱται
D.	αομεθον	αεσθον αεσθον	αωμεθον	αησθον	αησθον
	ωμεθον	ᾱσθον ᾱσθον	ωμεθον	ᾱσθον	ᾱσθον
P.	αόμεθα	άεσθε άονται	αωόμεθα	αησθε	αωνται
	ωμεθα	ᾱσθε ὠνται	ωμεθα	ᾱσθε	ωνται
Imperfect ἐτιμ-					
S.	αόμην	άου άετο	D.	αόμεθον	αεσθον
	ωμην	ῶ ᾱτο		ωμεθον	ᾱσθον
Present φιλ-					
S.	έομαι	έη έεται	έομαι	έη	έηται
	οῦμαι	ῆ εῖται	ωμαι	ῆ	ῆται
D.	εόμεθον	έεσθον έεσθον	εωόμεθον	εησθον	εησθον
	ούμεθον	εῖσθον εῖσθον	ωμεθον	ῆσθον	ῆσθον
P.	εόμεθα	έεσθε εονται	εωόμεθα	εησθε	εωνται
	ούμεθα	εῖσθε ουνται	ωμεθα	ῆσθε	ωνται
Imperfect ἐφιλ-					
S.	εόμην	έου έετο	D.	εόμεθον	έεσθον
	ούμην	οῦ εῖτο		ούμεθον	εῖσθον
Present δηλ-					
S.	οόμαι	όη όεται	οόμαι	όη	όηται
	οῦμαι	οῖ οῦται	ωμαι	οῖ	ωται
D.	οόμεθον	όεσθον όεσθον	οωόμεθον	οησθον	οησθον
	ούμεθον	οῦσθον οῦσθον	ωμεθον	ωσθον	ωσθον
P.	οόμεθα	όεσθε όονται	οωόμεθα	οησθε	οωνται
	ούμεθα	οῦσθε ουνται	ωμεθα	ωσθε	ωνται
Imperfect ἐδηλ-					
S.	οόμην	όου όετο	D.	οόμεθον	όεσθον
	ούμην	οῦ οῦτο		ούμεθον	οῦσθον

VERBS.

VOICE.

OPTATIVE.			IMPERATIVE.		INF.	PART.
αοίμην	άοιο	άοιτο	άου	άεσθω	άεσθαι	αόμενος
ώμην	ώο	ώτο	ώ	άσθω	ᾤσθαι	ώμενος
αοίμεθον	άοισθον	αοίσθην	άεσθον	άέσθων		
ώμεθον	ώσθον	ώσθην	ᾤσθον	άσθων		
αοίμεθα	άοισθε	άοιντο	άεσθε	άέσθωσαν		
ώμεθα	ώσθε	ώντο	ᾤσθε	άσθωσαν		

άέσθην	P.	αόμεθα	άεσθε	άοντο
άσθην		ώμεθα	ᾤσθε	ώντο

εοίμην	έοιο	έοιτο	έου	έέσθω	έέσθαι	εόμενος
οίμην	οϊο	οϊτο	οϋ	είσθω	εϊσθαι	ούμενος
εοίμεθον	έοισθον	εοίσθην	έεσθον	έέσθων		
οίμεθον	οϊσθον	οϊσθην	εϊσθον	είσθων		
εοίμεθα	έοισθε	έοιντο	έεσθε	έέσθωσαν		
οίμεθα	οϊσθε	οϊντο	εϊσθε	είσθωσαν		

εέσθην	P.	εόμεθα	έεσθε	έοντο
είσθην		ούμεθα	εϊσθε	οϋντο

οοίμην	όοιο	όοιτο	όου	οέσθω	όεσθαι	οόμενος
οίμην	οϊο	οϊτο	οϋ	ούσθω	οϋσθαι	ούμενος
οοίμεθον	όοισθον	οοίσθην	οέσθον	οέσθων		
οίμεθον	οϊσθον	οϊσθην	οϋσθον	ούσθων		
οοίμεθα	όοισθε	όοιντο	οέσθε	οέσθωσαν		
οίμεθα	οϊσθε	οϊντο	οϋσθε	οϋσθωσαν		

οέσθην	P.	οόμεθα	οέσθε	όοντο
ούσθην		ούμεθα	οϋσθε	οϋντο

§ 61. *Tenses without Mood-vowels, or Verbs in μι.*

1. Some verbs with monosyllabic roots in *α*, *ε*, *ο*, and others which attach *νν* or *ννν*, form three tenses viz. the Imperfect Present and Past active and passive, and the Second Aorist active and middle, without mood-vowels; as, from roots *θε*, *δο*, *στα*. *θέμεν*, *δόμεν*, *στάμεν*, instead of *θέομεν*, *δόομεν*, *στάομεν*.

2. These tenses incline to the full original terminations; as, Pr. Ind. Act. Sing. *μι*, *ς*, *σι*; 2 Sing. Imp. *θι*; 2 Sing. Ind. Pass. *σαι*; Inf. Act. *ναι*. Their terminations are otherwise generally like those of verbs with mood-vowels.

3. In the Imperfects Present and Past, active and passive, they prefix to the root the initial consonant with *ι*, except that to roots beginning with *π*, *σ*, or a vowel, a rough *ι* only is prefixed; as, *δο*, *διδο*; *θε*, *τιθε*; *στα*, *ίστα*; *έ*, *ιέ*. The aorist prefixes the augment regularly to the root; as *θε*, *έθην*.

§ 62. *Inflexion of Verbs in μι.*

1. INDICATIVE.

Personal-Endings.—Active.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Imperf. Pres.	<i>μι</i>	<i>ς</i>	<i>τι</i>	<i>μεν</i>	<i>τον</i>	<i>τον</i>	<i>μεν</i>	<i>τε</i>	<i>νσι</i>
Impf. Past & 2 Aor.	<i>ν</i>	<i>ς</i>	—	<i>μεν</i>	<i>τον</i>	<i>την</i>	<i>μεν</i>	<i>τε</i>	<i>σαν ν</i>

Passive.

Imperf. Pres.	<i>μαι</i>	<i>σαι</i>	<i>ται</i>	<i>μεθον</i>	<i>σθον</i>	<i>σθον</i>	<i>μεθα</i>	<i>σθε</i>	<i>νται</i>
Imp. Past & 2 Aor.	<i>μην</i>	<i>σο</i>	<i>το</i>	<i>μεθον</i>	<i>σθον</i>	<i>σθην</i>	<i>μεθα</i>	<i>σθε</i>	<i>ντο</i>

The radical vowel is lengthened in the Act. Sing.

EXAMPLES.—Active.

	<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>			
τιθ-	ημι	ης	ησι	εμεν	ετον	ετον	εμεν	ετε	ενσι*	
ετιθ-	}	ην	ης	η	εμεν	ετον	ετην	εμεν	ετε	εσαν
εθ-		ων	ως	ω	ομεν	οτον	οτην	ομεν	οτε	οσαν†

Passive.

τίθ-	ἐμαί	ἐσαι	ἐταί	ἐμεθόν	ἐσθόν	ἐσθόν	ἐμεθα	ἐσθε	ἐχται	
ἐτιθ-	}	ἐμήν	ἐσο	ἐτο	ἐμεθόν	ἐσθόν	ἐσθίην	ἐμεθα	ἐσθε	ἐντο
ἐθ-										

2. SUBJUNCTIVE.

The Subjunctive has the regular mood-vowels (η , η , ω), which it contracts with the radical vowel: as, $\tauιθ$ -έω, $\tilde{\omega}$: but $οη$ goes into φ and $αη$ into η , not into $οι$ and $α$.

EXAMPLES.—Active.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
τιθ-έω	έης έη	έωμεν	έητον έητον	έωμεν έητε έωσι
ω	ήης ήη	ώμεν	ήιτον ήιτον	ώμεν ήιτε ώσι
ισθαω	άης άη	άωμεν	άηθεν άηιτον	άωμεν άητε άωσι
ω	ήης ήη	ώμεν	ήιτον ήιτον	ώμεν ήιτε ώσι
διδ-όω	όης όη	όωμεν	όητον όητον	όωμεν όητε όωσι
ω	ώς ώη	ώμεν	ώιτον ώιτον	ώμεν ώιτε ώσι

Passive.

τιθ-έωμαι	έη έηται	έώμεθον	έησθον έησθον	έώμεθα έησθε έωνται
ωμαι	ή ηται	ώμεθον	ήσθον ήσθον	ώμεθα ήσθε ώνται

3. OPTATIVE.

I is added to the radical vowel, as $\tauιθ$ -ει, and in the Act. η is regularly inserted before the termina-

* $\tauιθ$ -εῖσι and -έσσι.

† $\tauιθ$ -ημι, and $διδ$ -ωμι generally form the Impf. Past Sing. by a regular contraction from $\tauιθ$ -έω and $διδ$ -όω; as, $ετιθουν$, $εις$, $ει$ and $ιδιδουν$, $ους$, $ου$.

tions of the secondary tenses. In the Dual and Plural the *η* is commonly omitted; as, *τιθ-εἶμεν*, *εἶμεν*; and *ἦσαν* of the 3 Pers. Pl. is shortened into *εν*; as, *τιθ-εἶσαν*, *εἶεν*.

EXAMPLES.—Active.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>τιθ-εἶην εἶης εἶη</i>	<i>εἶμεν εἶητον εἶήτην</i>	<i>εἶμεν εἶητε εἶσαν</i>
	<i>εἶμεν εἶτον εἶτην</i>	<i>εἶμεν εἶτε εἶεν</i>
<i>σται-ην ης η</i>	<i>ἡμεν ἡτον ἡτήν</i>	<i>ἡμεν ἡτε ἡσαν (εν)</i>

Passive.

τιθ-εἰμην εἶο εἶτο εἶμεθον εἶσθον εἶσθην εἶμεθα εἶσθε εἶντο
More frequently *τιθ-οἰμην οἶο &c.*

4. IMPERATIVE.

Personal-Endings.

Act. Sing. <i>θι τω</i>	Dual, <i>τον των</i>	Plural, <i>τε τωσαν</i>
Pass. <i>σο σθω</i>	<i>σθον σθων</i>	<i>σθε σθωσαν</i>

The ending *θι* is more commonly omitted in the Pres., and the radical vowel lengthened: as, *ἴσ-τα-θι*, *ἴστη*; *δίδο-θι*, *δίδου*; *τίθ-ε-τι* (for *θι*); *τίθ-ει*. The 2 Aor. sometimes changes *θι* into *σ*; as, *δό-θι* becomes *δός*; *θί-ε-τι*, *θές*.

EXAMPLES.—Active.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
<i>τίθ-ει</i> (from <i>τίθετι</i>) <i>έτω</i>	<i>ετον έτων</i>	<i>ετε έτωσαν</i>
<i>δό-ς</i> (from <i>δόθι</i>) <i>τω</i>	<i>τον των</i>	<i>τε τωσαν</i>

Passive.

τίθ-εσο (and *τίθου*) *έσθω εσθον έσθων εσθε έσθωσαν* and *έσθων*
δό-σο (and *δοῦ*) *σθω σθον σθων σθε σθωσαν* and *σθων*

5. INFINITIVE.

Act. ending *ναι*; in the 2 Aor. the radical vowel is lengthened. Pass. ending *σθαι*.

EXAMPLES.

Act. Pres.	τιθέναι	διδόναι, ἰέναι
2 Aor.	θεῖναι	δοῦναι, εἶναι
Pass. Pres.	τίθασθαι	δίδασθαι, ἰέσθαι
2 Aor.	θέσθαι	δόσθαι, ἔσθαι

6. PARTICIPLE.

A ct. Ending. ντ, as τιθε-ντ (τιθείς), δίδοντ (διδούς), ἰσταντ (ιστάς)

Pass. Ending. μενος, as τιθέ-μενος, διδό-μενος, ἰστά-μενος.

§ 63. Full Paradigm.

1. Τίθημι (θε).

Active.

Imperfect Present.

Ind. τίθ-ημι	ης	ησι	D. εμεν	ετον	ετον	P. εμεν	ετε	εῖσι
Sub. τίθ-ῶ	ῆς	ῆ	ῶμεν	ῆτον	ῆτον	ῶμεν	ῆτε	ῶσι
Opt. τίθ-εῖην	εῖης	εῖη	εἴημεν	εἴητον	εἴητην	εἴημεν	εἴητε	εἴησαν
			εἴμεν	εἴτον	εἴτην	εἴμεν	εἴτε	εἴεν
Imp. τίθ-ετι	έτω		ετον	έτων		ετε	έτωσαν	
Inf. τίθεναι								
Part. τιθείς.								

Imperfect Past.

Ind. ἐτίθ-ην	ης	η	D. εμεν	ετον	έτην	P. εμεν	ετε	εσαν.
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Aorist.

Ind. θέ-ην	ης	η	D. εμεν	ετον	έτην	P. εμεν	ετε	εσαν
Sub. θ-ῶ	ῆς	ῆ	ῶμεν	ῆτον	ῆτον	ῶμεν	ῆτε	ῶσι
Opt. θεί-ην	ης	η	ῆμεν	ῆτον	ῆτην	ῆμεν	ῆτε	ῆσαν
Imp. θέ-ς	τω		τον	των		τε	τῶσαν	
Inf. θεῖναι								
Part. θεῖς.								

Passive.

Ind. τίθ-εμαι	εσαι	εται	D. ἐμεθον	εσθον	εσθον	P. ἐμεθα	εσθε	ενται
Sub. τίθ-ῶμαι	ῆ	ῆται	ῶμεθον	ῆσθον	ῆσθον	ῶμεθα	ῆσθε	ωνται
Opt. τίθει-μην	ο	το	μεθον	σθον	σθην	μεθα	σθε	ντο
Imp. τίθ-εσθ	έσθω		εσθον	έσθων		εσθε	έσθωσαν	
Inf. τίθεσθαι								
Part. τιθέμενος.								

Imperfect Past.

Ind. ἐτίθ-έμην	εσο	ετο	D. ἐμεθον	εσθον	έσθην	P. ἐμεθα	εσθε	εντο.
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*Middle.**Aorist.*

Ind. ἐθέ-μην σο το	D. μεθον σθον σθην	P. μεθα σθε ντο
Sub. θ-ῶμαι ᾗ ἦται	ῶμεθον ῆσθον ῆσθον	ῶμεθα ῆσθε ὦνται
Opt. θεί-μην ο το	μεθον σθον σθην	μεθα σθε ντο
Imp. θέ-σο(θαδ) σθα	σθον σθων	σθε σθωσαν
Inf. θέσθαι	Part. θέμενος.	

2. Ἰστημι (στα).

Active.

Pr. Ind. ἰσθ-ημι ης ησι	D. αμεν ατον ατον	P. αμεν ατε ᾶσι
Sub. ἰστώ	Opt. ἰσταίην	Imp. ἴσταθι
Imp. Past ἰστ-ην ης η	D. αμεν ατον ἄτην	P. αμεν ατε ασαν
Aor. ἔστην	Sub. στώ	Opt. σταίην
	Imp. στήθι	Inf. στήναι
		Part. στάς.

Passive.

Pr. Ind. ἰσταμαι	Sub. ἰστώμαι	Opt. ἰσταίμην	Imp. ἴστασο	Inf. ἴστασθαι
Past. ἰστά-μην σο το, &c.				[Part. ἰστάμενος.
Aor. Mid. ἐστάμην	Sub. στώμαι	Opt. σταίμην	Imp. στάσο	Inf. στάσθαι
				[Part. στάμενος.

3. Δίδωμι (δο).

Active.

Pr. Ind. δίδωμι	Sub. διδῶ	Opt. διδοίην	Imp. δίδοθι	Inf. δίδοναι	Part. δίδους
Imp. δίδ-ων ως ω		D. ομεν οτον ὄτην	P. ομεν οτε οσαν		
Aor. Ind. ἔδων	Sub. δῶ	Opt. δοίην	Imp. δός	Inf. δόναι	Part. δούς.

Passive and Middle.

Pr. Ind. δίδομαι	Sub. διδῶμαι	Opt. διδοίμην	Imp. δίδοσο	Inf. δίδοσθαι
Past. ἐδιδόμην				[Part. διδόμενος.
Aor. M. ἐδόμην	Sub. δῶμαι	Opt. δοίμην	Imp. δόσο	Inf. δόσθαι
				Part. δόμενος.

4. Δείκνυμι (defective).

Active.

Imp. Pr. Ind. δείκνυ-μι	Imp. θι	Inf. ναι.	Part. νός
Imp. Past ἐδείκνυν.			

Passive.

Pr. Ind. δείκνυ-μαι	Imp. σο	Inf. σθαι	Part. μενος
Past. ἐδείκνύμην.			

§ 64. *Remarks.*

1. Several verbs form only the Second Aorist in

this way ; as, βαίνω, *I go*, root βα, Aor. ἔβην · γιγνώσκω, root γνο, Aor. ἔγνων · δύνω, ἔδυν. In these, the long vowels η, ω, and ῡ are retained in all the numbers ; as ἔβησαν.

2. So the two aorists passive are formed, ἐλίπην and ἐλείφθην (tense-roots ἐλιπε and ἐλειφθε), and retain the long vowel in the dual and plural. See paradigm of λείπομαι.

3. The other tenses of these verbs are regular, except that the first aorist of τίθημι, ἵημι, δίδωμι, has κ ; thus, ἔθηκα ἐθηκάμην, ἔδωκα ἐδωκάμην, ἦκα · and from θε and ε (τίθημι and ἵημι) the Perf. Pr. is τέθεικα and εἶκα. Aorists in κα are used only in the indicative, and there only in the Sing. and 3 Plur.

4. Synopsis of ἵημι, *to send*, (root ε).

Active.

Imp. Pr. Ind.	ἵημι	Sub. ἰῶ	Opt. ἰέην	Imp. ἰέθι	Inf. ἰέναι	Part. ἰείς
Imp. Past	ἵην and ἰεον, ἰουν, (compounds ἐφίουν, ἀφίουν)					
2. Aor.	ἦν	ῶ	ἴην	ἕς	εἶναι	εἷς
Fut.	ἦσω		ἦσοιμι		ἦσειν	ἦσων
1. Aor.	ἦκα					
Perf. Pr.	εἶκα	εἶκω	εἵκοιμι		εἰκέναι	εἰκώς
Perf. Past	εἵκειν					

Passive.

Imp. Pr. ἵεμαι.	Imp. Past ἰέμην.	Perf. Pr. εἵμαι.	Perf. Past εἵμην,
1 Fut. ἐθήσομαι,	1 Aor. ἔθην,	Perf. Fut. εἴσομαι.	

Middle.

	Ind.	Sub.	Opt.	Imp.	Inf.	Part.
2. Aor.	ἔμην	ῶμαι	εἵμην	ἔσου (οὔ)	ἔσθαι	ἔμενος
Fut.	ἥσομαι		ἥσοίμην		ἥσεσθαι	ἥσόμενος
1. Aor.	ἠκάμην.					

§ 65. Εἶμι, and Εἶμι.

Of other small verbs in μι, we shall give only εἶμι, *to be*, and εἶμι, *to go*, both irregular.

Εἰμί, to be, (root ε.)

	IND.	SUB.	OPT.	IMP.
Imp. Pr.	εἰμί εἰς or εἰ ἐστί ἐσμέν ἐσόν ἐσόν ἐσμέν ἐστέ εἰσι(ν)	ᾧ ἦς ᾗ ᾧμεν ἦτον ἦτον ᾧμεν ἦτε ᾧσι	εἴ-ην ἦς ἦ ἦμεν ἦτον ἦτην ἦμεν ἦτε ἦταν	ἴσθι ἔστω ἔστων ἔστων ἔστε ἔστωσαν
Imp. Past	ἦν ἦς ἦμεν ἦτον ἦτην ἦμεν ἦτε ἦσαν			
Fut.	ἔσομαι ἔσῃ ἔσται ἐσ-όμεθον ἐσθον ἐσθον όμεθα ἐσθε ονται		ἔσσι-μην ο το μεθον σθονσθην μεθα σθε ντο	

INF. Pres. εἶναι, Fut. ἔσεσθαι. PART. Pres. ὢν οὖσα ὄν, Fut. ἐσόμενος.

Εἶμι, I am going, (root ι.)

Imp. Pr. εἶμι εἰς or εἰ εἰσι D. ἶμεν ἶτον ἶτον P. ἶμεν ἶτε ἴασι
Sub. ἴω, ἴης, &c. Opt. ἴοιμι Imp. ἴθι, ἴτω Inf. ἰέναι Part. ἰών ἰούσα ἰόν
Imp. Past ἦεν ἦεις, &c., and ἦῖα ἦῖας.

Mid. to hasten, Imp. Pr. ἰέμαι, Past ἰέμην.

§ 66: *Anomalous Verbs.*

1. What tenses are actually used in any Greek verb must be learned from observation and from the lexicons. Tenses of the middle form will be often found to supply the place of the active. The student should be required to ascertain carefully what tenses are in use, and what are not; thus, from ἀκούω, to hear, not ἀκούσω and ἤκου-κα, as given in the old lexicons, but ἀκούσομαι and ἀκήκοα, while in the aorist ἤκουσα is used.

2. Γινώσκω, to know, (root γνο, § 44. 1.)

Active.	Passive.
γινώσκω	γινώσχομαι
ἐγίνωσκον	ἐγίνωσκόμην
γνώσομαι	γνώσθῃσομαι
ἔγνω	ἐγνώσθην
ἔγνωκα	ἔγνωσμαι
ἐγνώκειν	ἐγνώσμην.

3. *Λαμβάνω, to take, (root ληβ, λαβ, § 44. 2.)*

Active.	Passive.	Middle.
λαμβάνω	λαμβάνομαι	
έλάμβανον	έλαμβανόμην	
λήγομαι	ληφθήσομαι	
έλαβον	έλήφθην	έλαβόμην
είληφα	είλημμαι	
είληφειν	είλήμμην.	

4. Examples for practice. *εύρίσκω, I find, μανθάνω, I learn, θνήσκω, I die, έρχομαι, I come, βάλλω, I throw, πάσχω, I suffer, γίγνομαι, I become.*

REM. Many verbs, as *γίγνομαι, έρχομαι*, have in the imper-
fects present and past no active forms. Others are altogether
passive and middle in form ; as, *αισθάνομαι, δέχομαι*.

§ 67. *Analysis and Combination of Verbal Forms.*

1. To the pupil who has gone thoroughly through the elements of the Greek verb, as hitherto developed, it will now be found a very useful exercise both to analyze and combine verbal forms. The pupil should be rendered perfectly familiar with all the separate parts of the verb, as the nature of the augment and reduplication, their forms and to what tenses they are respectively applied, the mood-vowels, terminations, &c. Then give him, e. g. *έλέγοντο* to resolve into its elements ; *ε*, the augment belonging to past tenses ; *ντο*, the termination of the 3 Plur. of the secondary tenses passive ; *ο*, mood-vowel of the Ind. ;—thus *λεγ* is left for the root. So *λέγουιντο* ; *λεγ*, root ; *οι*, Opt. mood-vowel ; *ντο*, 3

Plur. term. secondary tenses passive, and of the Optative which takes these terminations.

2. Given for analysis. ἔλεγον, λέξαιντο, λέξητον, πέπεισται, ἐπείσθησαν, πεισθήσονται, τετάρταμαι, ἐπράχθην, πραξαίμην, τάξονται, βλέπονται, βλέψονται, ἐβλεψάσθην, πεφίληται, φιλήσεις, διώξῃσθον, ἐδεδίωκτο, δεδιώκαμεν, φυγοίτην, φεύγεται, πεφεύγασι, παρηγόμην, βάλης, βάλοιντο, ἐβάλλετο, βάλλησθε, εἰδέναι, κεκτῆσθαι, ὠκέετο.

3. The pupil should also be in the habit of forming tenses in different numbers, persons, moods, and voices, by combining the separate elements; thus λέγω, Imp. Past Ind. Pass. 3 Plur.; root λεγ, aug. with Past ἐλεγ, mood-vowel ο, term. ντο; ἐ-λέγ-ο-ντο. First Aor. Mid. 3 dual λεγ, tense root ἐλεξ, mood-vowel α, termination σθην, ἐ-λεξ-ά-σθην. Opt. 3. Pl. λέξ-αι-ντο. Practice will make this easy to the pupil in Greek, and will give him an unlimited command over the inflexions of the verb.

§ 68. *The Tenses in the Indicative.*

The import of the tenses has been already given in general in § 38, but a few additional remarks are needed to complete the view.

1. The Imperfect Present means properly *am doing*, and, as an absolute, *do*. From *am doing*, comes naturally *go to doing*, *am endeavouring to do*, *am accustomed to do*; it is thus employed to state universal propositions.

2. The Imperfect Past has all these modifications of meaning except the absolute, (for

which there is a distinct tense, the Aorist,) *I was doing, I went to doing, I endeavoured to do. I used to do.* This latter modification of meaning is frequent.

3. The Aorist, especially the First Aorist, besides its ordinary and proper meaning of *did*, is employed sometimes, like the Present, to express what customarily takes place; as, *ὀλίγος χρόνος ἀεὶ διέλυσε τὰς συνηθείας τῶν φαύλων, a short time always dissolves, &c.*

4. The Perfect Present sometimes passes over into an Imperfect Present, with a new but natural signification; as, *κέκτημαι, I have acquired, hence I possess, τέθνηκα, I have died, hence I am dead.* In this case the Perfect Past becomes an Imperfect Past, and the Perfect Future an Imperfect Future; thus, *ἔκεκτήμην, I possessed, κεκτήσομαι (I shall have acquired), shall possess.*

5. The following scheme presents these various uses of the tenses.

τύπτω,	{	<i>I am striking, (I endeavour to strike,)</i>
		<i>I go to striking, I strike, I am accustomed to strike.</i>
ἔτυπτον,	{	<i>I was striking, I went to striking, I</i>
		<i>used to strike.</i>
<i>ἔτυψα, I struck, I am in the habit of striking.*</i>		
<i>τύψω, I shall strike.</i>		
<i>τέτυφα, I have struck.</i>		
<i>κέκτημαι, I have acquired, hence I possess.</i>		
<i>ἔτετύφειν, I had struck.</i>		
<i>ἔκεκτήμην, I had acquired, I possessed.</i>		

* The Aorist is also often used where other languages use a Perfect Past.

$\kappa\epsilon\kappa\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota,$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \text{ shall have acquired, hence } I \\ \text{shall possess.} \end{array} \right.$

§ 69. *The Tenses in the other Moods.*

1. The distinction of time, which in the Indicative is indicated by the tenses, is in the Subjunctive and Optative expressed chiefly by the moods. The Subjunctive follows in its formation the primary, i. e. the Present and Future tenses, and is the conditional mood of these tenses, and is rendered *may*; the Optative in like manner is the conditional mood of the past tenses, whose analogy it follows, and is rendered *might*. Thus the Perfect Present is in the Subjunctive $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\varphi\omega$, *I may have struck*, in the Optative $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\varphi\omicron\iota\mu\iota$, *I might have struck*, i. e. here it is a *conditional perfect past*. So the Aorist Indicative or absolute past ($\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$, *I struck*,) becomes in the Subjunctive $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omega$, *I may strike*, in the Optative $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\alpha\iota\mu\iota$, *I might strike*. Even the Future becomes in the Optative a future in reference to past time; as, *he said that I should show*, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\xi\epsilon \acute{\omicron}\tau\iota \delta\eta\lambda\acute{\omega}\sigma\omicron\iota\mu\iota$.

2. In the other moods also, viz. the Imperative, Infinitive, and Participle, the Aorist loses its signification of past time, and differs from the Imperfect Present only in not indicating *continued* action. Thus $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omicron\nu$, *strike*, bears the same relation to $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon$, *be or go to striking*, as $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$ bears to $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\omicron\nu$ (*I struck, I went to striking*).

3. We present, then, the following scheme of the force of the tenses in the several moods

INDICATIVE.

Imperf. Pres.	τύπτω, <i>I am striking.</i>
Imperf. Past.	ἔτυπτον, <i>I was striking.</i>
Future.	τύψω, <i>I shall strike.</i>
Aorist.	ἔτυπα, <i>I struck.</i>
Perf. Pres.	τέτυφα, <i>I have struck.</i>
Perf. Past.	ἔτετύφειν, <i>I had struck.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE (or Conditional of the Leading Tenses).

Imperfect.	τύπτω, <i>I may be striking.</i>
Aorist.	τύψω, <i>I may strike.</i>
Perfect.	τετύφω, <i>I may have struck.</i>

OPTATIVE (or Conditional of Past Tenses).

Imperfect.	τύπτοιμι, <i>I might be striking.</i>
Aorist.	τύψαιμι, <i>I might strike.</i>
Perfect.	τετύφοιμι, <i>I might have struck.</i>
Future.	τύψοιμι, <i>I might strike (hereafter).</i>

IMPERATIVE.

Imperfect.	τύπτε, <i>be striking, or go to striking.</i>
Aorist.	τύπον, <i>strike.</i>
Perfect.	τέτυφε, <i>have struck.</i>

INFINITIVE.

Imperfect.	τύπτειν, <i>to be striking.</i>
Aorist.	τύψαι, <i>to strike.</i>
Perfect.	τετυφέναι, <i>to have struck.</i>
Future.	τύψειν, <i>to be going to strike.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Imperfect.	τύπτων, (being) striking.
Aorist.	τύπας, striking (the mere act).
Perfect.	τετυφώς, having struck.
Future.	τύψων, going to strike.

4. Let the student give the tenses, with their meanings, of the following verbs in the several moods; λαμβάνω, *I take*, φιλέω, *I love*, κελεύω, *I direct*, φαίνω, *I show*, φεύγω, *I flee*, τρέχω, *I run*, λείπω, *I leave*, μανθάνω, *I learn*.

§ 70. Exercises on the Tenses in the Indicative.

1. IMPERFECT PRESENT AND PAST.

Σοφία μόνῃ ἀθάνατος μένει. Ὁ ἀνὴρ θνήσκει. Ἡ γυνὴ ἔθνησκε. Ἐν ᾧ ἐγὼ γράφω σὺ ἄδεις. Σὺ μὲν ταῦτά μοι δίδως, ἐγὼ δὲ δέχομαι. Οἱ μὲν πολέμιοι φεύγουσιν, ἡμεῖς δὲ διώκομεν. Πάντα τὰ ἀγαθὰ δίδωσιν ὁ θεός. Περιεπατοῦμεν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τοῦ Κρόνου. Βραχεῖα ἡδονὴ πολλάκις μακρὰν τίκτει λύπην. Ταῦτα ἔλεγεν (used to say) ὁ πατήρ μου. Σωκράτης τοὺς νέους τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐδίδασκε. "Ὅστις μὴ κολάζει τὰ πάθη, αὐτὸς ὑπ' αὐτῶν κολάζεται. Μέγιστον τῶν ὄντων, τόπος· πάντα γὰρ χωρεῖ· τάχιστον, νοῦς· διὰ παντὸς γὰρ τρέχει· ἰσχυρότατον, ἀνάγκη· κρατεῖ γὰρ πάντων· σοφώτατον, χρόνος· ἀνευρίσκει γὰρ πάντα.

2. PERFECT PRESENT AND PAST.

Τὴν ἐπιστολὴν σοι ἀπέσταλκα. Δέδωκάς μοι τὸν χιτῶνα. Ἡ λύπη πεπλήρωκεν ὑμῶν τὴν

καρδίαν. Ἀπολελοίπασιν ἡμᾶς Ξενίας καὶ Πα-
σίων· ἀλλ' οὔτε ἀποδεδράκασιν οὔτε ἀποπεφεύ-
γασιν. Ἐπὶ τῆς κολακείας, ὥς ἐπὶ μνήματος,
αὐτὸ μόνον τὸ ὄνομα τῆς φιλίας ἐπιγέγραπται.
Εὐριπίδης ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ τέθναπται. Μέγα κα-
κὸν μοι συμβέβηκεν. Οὐδεὶς πώποτε θεὸν ἐώ-
ρακεν. Τέθνηκε Φίλιππος; Οὐκ, ἀλλ' ἀσθενεῖ.
Ὁ πατὴρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ αὐτοῦ πάλαι ἐτετελευτή-
κεσαν. Τὸ πῦρ πάντα ὁμοίως καίει· πέφυκε
γὰρ τοιοῦτον. Ἀπόλωλα ὑπὸ τοῦ δίψους.

3. FUTURE AND AORIST.

Ταῦτα ποιήσω. Ταῦτα ἐποίησα. Μισθὸν τά-
λαντον ἔλαβον καὶ τοῦτό σοι δώσω. Οἱ Ἕλλη-
νες ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Πέρσας. Θησεὺς τὴν Ἀριά-
δην ἐν Νάξῳ κατέλιπε καὶ ἐξέπλευσε. "Οτε ταῦ-
τά (the same things) συνέβαινεν (kept happen-
ing) αὐτῷ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ, ἐκάλεσε
τοὺς παῖδας. "Οτε ἔμελλον γράφειν παρεγένετό
τις. Οὐδεὶς τὸν θάνατον ἔφυγεν. Ἀνὴρ σοφὸς
τάς ἐν βίῳ συμφοράς ῥᾶον οἶσει τῶν ἄλλων.
Οὐκ ἔπιες (πίνω) τὸ Λήθης ὕδωρ; "Οτι ἡ ψυχὴ
θνητὴ ἐστὶν οὐδέποτε πιστεύσω. Πολλὰ ἀνθρώ-
ποις παρὰ γνώμην ἔπεσε (fall out, happen). Ἡ
τοῦ Ἰνάχου παῖς ἡ καλὴ ὑπὸ τῆς Ἡρας εἰς δά-
μαλιν μετεβλήθη.

§ 71. Exercises on the Tenses in the Subjunctive and Optative.

Προσέρχομαι ἵνα μὴ θάνῃς. Προσῆλθον ἵνα
μὴ θάνοις. Δέδοικα μὴ ἡλίθιος γένωμαι. Ἐδε-
δοίκειν μὴ ἡλίθιος γανοίμην. Ἀπέσταλκά σοι
ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἵνα μάθῃς τὴν ἐμὴν φιλίαν.

Ἀπέστειλά σοι ἐπιστολὴν ἵνα μάθοις τὴν φιλίαν μου. Ἐκέλευσε βασιλεὺς μὴ τινα βάλλειν πρὶν Κῦρος ἐμπλησθεῖν βάλλων. Κελεύει βασιλεὺς, μὴ τινα βάλλειν πρὶν ἂν Κῦρος ἐμπλησθῇ βάλλων. Ἀπιέναι ἐβούλετο μὴ ὁ πατήρ τι (someivhat) ἄχθοιτο καὶ ἡ πόλις μέμφοιτο. Ἀπιέναι βούλεται μὴ ὁ πατήρ τι ἄχθεται καὶ ἡ πόλις μέμφεται. Ἐὰν φιλομαθῆς ᾖς, πολυμαθῆς ἔσῃ. Εἰ φιλομαθῆς εἴης, πολυμαθῆς ἂν γένοιο.

REMARK. The particles εἰ, ὅτε, ἐπειδή, πρὶν, stand unchanged before the Indicative and Optative, but before the Subjunctive they become εἰάν (ἤν, ἄν), ὅταν, ἐπειδάν, πρὶν ἄν. as, εἰ ἴδοιμι, *if I might see*; εἰάν ἴδω, *if I may see*; εἰ ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχει, *if these things are so*; εἰάν ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχη, *if these things be so*.

§ 72. Subjunctive and Optative, Conditional Propositions.

1. The original and proper distinction and use of these two moods has been given above, and illustrated in the last section. They are both strictly conditional moods; the Optative of the past, the Subjunctive of the present and future tenses. Their use, however, especially that of the Optative, is much wider.

2. The signification of the Optative is less near to the *actual* than that of the Ind. It is therefore used to express pure uncertainty, without prospect or thought of a decision; the Subj. with εἰάν, on the contrary, implies doubt and uncertainty, but implies also the speaker's intention to ascertain the fact. The following is a more accurate view of the regular forms of conditional propositions in Greek.

3. The Ind. with *εἰ* is used in the Protasis of such conditional propositions as imply that the thing *is really so*, or at least convey no expression of doubt and uncertainty. Any tense of the Ind. may be used in the Protasis, while the Apodosis takes regularly both the Ind. and Imper. or Subj. in the sense of the Imper., thus :

εἰ τρέχει καὶ νικά, if he runs he also conquers.

εἰ ἔδραμε καὶ ἐνίκησεν, if he ran he also conquered.

εἰ δεδράμηκε καὶ νενίκηκεν, if he has run he has also conquered.

εἰ δραμεῖται, καὶ νικήσει, if he shall run he will also conquer.

εἰ βροντᾷ καὶ ἀστράπτει, if it thunders it also lightens.

εἰ ἐβρόντα καὶ ἤστραπεν, if it was thundering it was also lightening.

εἰ ἐβρόντησε καὶ ἤστραπεν, if it thundered it also lightened.

εἰ βεβρόντηκε καὶ ἤστραπται, if it has thundered it has also lightened.

εἰ ἐβεβρόντηκε καὶ ἤστραπτο, if it had thundered it had also lightened.

εἰ βροντήσῃ καὶ ἀστράψει, if it shall thunder it will also lighten.

εἴ τι ἔχεις, δός, if thou hast any thing, give it.

εἰ τοῦτο πεποίηκας, ἐπαινέσθαι ἄξιός εἰ, if thou hast done this, thou art worthy, &c.

4. The Ind. with *εἰ* is used, but in the past tenses only in the Protasis of such conditional propositions, as by the form of the proposition represent the thing as *not so* ; that is, they deny the existence both of the condition and of the thing

conditioned. The Ind. with ἄν is used in the Apodosis. Here if the reference is purely to present time or to past and present time, the Impf. only is used in both parts of the proposition; as εἰ τι εἶχον, ἐδίδουν ἄν, *if I had anything, I would give it*, i. e. now; ταῦτα οὐκ ἂν ἐδύναντο ποιεῖν, εἰ μὴ καὶ διαίτη μετρία ἔχρωντο, *they would be unable to do this unless they used a moderate diet*. If the reference is to past time exclusively, the Impf. sometimes, but more commonly the Aor., is used; rarely the Perfect Past; as,

οὐκ ἂν προέλεγεν, εἰ μὴ ἐπίστευεν ἀληθεύσειν,
he would not have foretold it, unless he had believed he should tell the truth.

εἰ τι ἔσχον ἔδωκ ἄν, *if I had had any thing I would have given it.*

εἰ ἐβρόντα καὶ ἤστραπτεν ἄν, *if it were thundering it would also be lightening.*

εἰ ἐβρόντησε καὶ ἤστραπεν ἄν, *if it had thundered it would also have lightened; Or,*

εἰ ἐβεβροντήκει καὶ ἤστραπτο ἄν, *if it had thundered it would also have lightened.*

If the Protasis refer to past time and the Apodosis to present, then in the Protasis the Aor. is used, and the Impf. in the Apodosis; if conversely the Protasis refer to present time and the Apodosis to past, the Impf. is used in the Protasis and the Aor. in the Apodosis; as, εἰ ἤστραψε καὶ ἐβρόντα ἄν, *if it had lightened it would be thundering.*

εἰ ἐβρόντα, καὶ ἤστραπεν ἄν, *if it were thundering, it would have lightened.*

εἰ ἔμαθον, ἐγίγνωσκον ἄν, *if I had learned, I should (now) know.*

5. The Subj. with *εάν* is used when the condition is represented as doubtful, but in the existence of which the speaker feels an interest, and expects a decision. The Apodosis takes generally the Ind. Pres. or Fut., or the Imper. ; as,
εάν τι ἔχωμεν, δώσομεν, if we have any thing.
we will give it.

εάν τι ἔχῃς, δός, if thou hast, (mayest have)
any thing, give it.

εάν βροντᾷ, καὶ ἀστράψει, if it thunder, it will
also lighten.

εάν τοῦτο νικῶμεν, πάντα πεποιήται, if we
conquer this, all is gained.

εάν οἱ φιλόσοφοι βασιλεύσωσι, παῦλα κακῶν
ἔστι, if the philosophers rule, there is a
cessation of evils.

εάν τοῦτο ποιῇς, ἀπόλωλας, if you do this, you
are undone.

6. The Opt. is used with *εἰ* in the Protasis, and with *ἄν* in the Apodosis, when the existence of the condition is represented as entirely uncertain, a mere conjecture or possibility, with no prospect of a decision. It is expressed by *might, would, should, &c.*

εἴ τι ἔχοιμι, διδοίην ἄν, if I should have any
thing, I would give it.

εἰ δράμοι, νικήσαι ἄν, if he should run he
would conquer—(but the fact of his run-
ning is matter of entire uncertainty.)

7. Further examples.

εἰ τοῦτο λέγεις, ἀμαρτάνεις, if you say this (and
you do say it), you err.

εἰ τοῦτο λέξεις, ἀμαρτήσῃ, if you shall say this
(and you will, &c.), you will err.

εἰ τοῦτο ἔλεγες ἡμάρτανες ἂν, *if you said this, you would err, (but you do not.)*

εἰ τοῦτο ἔλεξας, ἡμαρτες ἂν, *if you had said this, you would have erred.*

εἰ τοῦτο ἔλεξας, ὠργιζόμεν ἂν, *if you had said this (before), I should be angry (now).*

εἰ τοῦτο ἔλεξας, ὠργίσθην ἂν, *if you had said this, I should have been angry.*

εἰ τοῦτο ἔλεξας, ὠργίσθην, *if you said this, I was angry, (and you did, &c.)*

ἐὰν τοῦτο λέγῃς, ἀμαρτήσῃ, *if you say (may say) this, you will err,—(and I fear you will.)*

ἐὰν τοῦτο λέξῃς, ἀμαρτήσῃ, *if you may have said this, you will err.*

εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἂν, *if you should say this, you would err,—(but I am entirely uncertain, &c.)*

εἰ νέος ἦν, νῦν γέρον εἰμί, *if I was young, now I am old.*

εἰ νέος ἦν, οὐκ ἂν ἦν γέρον, *if I were young, I should not be old.*

ἐὰν νέος ᾖ, οὐ γέρον ἔσται, *if he be young, he will not be old.*

εἴ νέος εἶη, οὐ γέρον ἂν εἶη, *if he should be young, he would not be old.*

εἴ τις μ' ὠφελεῖ, τὴν χάριν ἀποδίδωμι, *if any one aids me, I repay the favour.*

εἴ τις μ' ὠφέλει, τὴν χάριν ἀπεδίδουν ἂν, *if any one aided (or had aided me), I should repay the favour,—(but he does not.)*

ἐὰν τις ὠφελῇ, χάριν ἀποδώσω, *if any one aid me, I will repay the favour,—(the language of one solicitous to obtain aid.)*

εἴ τις μὲ ὠφελήσῃς, χάριν ἀποδιδοίην ἄν, *if any one should aid me I would (or should) repay the favour.*

8. Omitting the protasis,—the clause with εἰ, —the optative with ἄν is used in simple propositions, wherever in English we say *might, would, can, &c.*; e. g. τὸ σωματοειδές ἐστὶν οὗ τις ἂν ἄψαιτο, *the corporeal is that which one can touch*; ἡδέως ἂν μάθοιμι ταῦτα παρὰ σοῦ, *I would gladly learn these things from thee.* Hence from the tone of moderation peculiar to the Attics, it comes to be employed in making positive assertions; οὐκ ἂν λάβοις παρὰ τοῦ μὴ ἔχοντος, *you could not, cannot, take from a man who does not possess*; τοῦτο οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο, *this cannot be.*

REM. The various deviations from the above principles, arising from the change of construction, use of the Inf., Part., &c., we must leave to the large Grammars and to the student's observation.

9. EXERCISES.

Γένοιτο ἂν πᾶν ἐν τῷ μακρῷ χρόνῳ. Σοὶ οὐκ ἂν παιδοίμην ὥστε μὴ τοῦτο ποιεῖν. Οὐκ ἂν δύναίω μὴ καμὼν εὐδαιμονεῖν. "Αγὺς ἐρωτηθεὶς πῶς ἂν τις ἐλεύθερος διαμένει, θανάτου καταφρονῶν, ἔφη. "Ανευ φίλων οὐδεὶς ἂν ἔλοιτο ζῆν, ἔχων τὰ λοιπὰ ἀγαθὰ πάντα· καὶ γὰρ τοῖς πλουτοῦσι, καὶ ἀρχαῖς καὶ δυναστείας κεκτημένοις, δοκεῖ μάλιστα φίλων εἶναι χρεῖα· ἐν πενίᾳ δὲ, καὶ ταῖς λοιπαῖς δυστυχίαις, μόνην οἴονται καταφυγὴν εἶναι τοὺς φίλους. Μόλις ἂν τις ἐκ τῆς μεγίστης ἐπιμελείας τὰς τῆς φύσεως ἀμαρτίας ἐπικρατήσῃεν. Καὶ μὴν ἂν σε λάβω ποτέ

(if I ever catch you) · Ἄν λάβῃς, ὧ βέλτιστε· δις δὲ οὐκ ἂν λάβοις. Δικαίως ἂν τοὺς τοιούτους λέγοιμεν μὴ μόνον εἰς ἑαυτοὺς ἀμαρτάνειν ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς τύχης εἶναι προδότας.

§ 73.

The Subjunctive and Optative are also used to express entreaty, desire, &c., but this in conformity with the principles stated above. The Subjunctive chiefly in the 1 Pl. and the 2 Sing. and Pl. to express direct exhortation, entreaty, command ; as ἴωμεν, *let us go* ; μὴ θαυμάσῃς, *do not wonder*. While the Optative is more commonly employed like our *might, may, would* &c. (*might it be, may it be*), for more general expressions of desire ; as, ὅλοιο, *may you perish*.

EXERCISES.

Μηδενὶ συμφορὰν ὀνειδίσῃς· κοινὴ γὰρ ἡ τύχη, καὶ τὸ μέλλον ἀόρατον. Κἂν μόνος ᾦς, φαῦλον μήτε λέξης μήτε ἐργάσῃ μηδέν. Καλὴν σοι θεοὶ διδοῖεν τύχην. ὦ παῖ γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος. Τίσειαν Δαναοὶ ἐμὲ δάκρυα τοῖς σοῖς βέλεσι. Φέρ' (come on), ὦ τέκνον, νῦν καὶ τὸ τῆς νήσου (what pertains to the island, the condition of the island) μάθῃς. Μὴ τοῦτο ὡς ἀδίκημα ἐμὸν θῆς, εἰ κρατῆσαι συνέβη Φιλίππῳ τὴν μάχην. Εὐ θνήσκεις ὅταν σοι τὸ χρεὼν ἔλθῃ. Εὐκλείδης ὁ Σωκρατικὸς, ἀκούσας τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ λέγοντος· ἀπολοίμην εἰ μὴ σε τιμωρησαίμην, ἐγὼ δὲ, εἶπεν, εἰ μὴ φιλεῖν ἡμᾶς πείσαιμι.

§ 74. Exercises on the Imperative, Infinitive, and Participle.

1. IMPERATIVE.

Τὸν μὲν θεὸν φοβοῦ, τοὺς δὲ γονεῖς τίμα· τοὺς δὲ φίλους αἰσχύνου, τοῖς δὲ νόμοις πείθου. Λόγισαι πρὸ ἔργου. Μὴ κακοῖς ὁμίλει. Τὰς ἡδονὰς θήρευε τὰς μετὰ δόξης· τέρψις γάρ, σὺν τῷ καλῷ μὲν, ἄριστον, ἄνευ δὲ τούτου, κάκιστον. Ἦγοῦ μάλιστα σεαυτῷ πρέπειν, κόσμον, αἰσχύνην, σωφροσύνην. "Ἄγε δὴ, ὦ Κρίτων, πειθώμεθα αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐνεγκάτω τις τὸ φάρμακον εἰ τέτριπται· εἰ δὲ μὴ, τριψάτω ὁ ἄνθρωπος. Εἴ τις ἔτι τινὸς ἐνδείσθαι δοκεῖ, πρὸς ἐμὲ λεγέτω, καὶ εἴ τις εἰπεῖν τι βούλεται, λεξάτω. Μὴ μοι ἀντιλέξης. Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα οὕτως πεπράχθω. Εἰ υἱὸς εἰ τοῦ θεοῦ, σῶσον σεαυτὸν, καὶ κατάβηθι ἀπὸ τοῦ σταυροῦ. Εἰ βασιλεὺς Ἰσραὴλ ἐστι, καταβήτω νῦν ἀπὸ τοῦ σταυροῦ. Βραδέως μὲν φίλος γίνου, γενόμενος δὲ πειρῷ διαμένειν. Δείξον τι ἐν τῇ πῆρᾳ ἔχεις.

2. INFINITIVE.

REMARK. The neuter article is used in all its cases with an infinitive converting it into a noun; as, *καιρὸς τοῦ λέγειν*, the season of speaking; *ἐκ τοῦ νομίζειν*, in consequence of thinking; *ἐν τῷ πειραῖσθαι*, in the endeavour.

Χαλεπὸν τὸ ποιεῖν, τὸ δὲ κελεῦσαι ῥάδιον. Τὸ καλῶς ἀποθανεῖν ἴδιον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς. Οὗτοι οὕτως ἡδύ ἐστι τὸ χρήματα ἔχειν ὥς ἀνιαρὸν τὸ ἀποβάλλειν. Οὐ τὸ χαίρειν ἐστὶν εὖ πράτ-

τειν, οὐδὲ τὸ ἀνιάσθαι, κακῶς. Χρὴ βραδέως μὲν φίλον γίνεσθαι, γενόμενον δὲ διαμένειν. Κελεύω σε φυλάξαι τὴν γυναῖκα, καὶ διαφυλάττειν ἕως ἂν αὐτὸς δέξωμαι. Μείζον μὲν κακὸν φαμεν τὸ ἀδικεῖν, ἔλαττον δὲ τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι. Ὁ μέλλεις πράττειν μὴ πρόλεγε· ἀποτυχὼν γὰρ γελασθήσῃ. Κάδμον φασὶν ἐκ Φοινίκης ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀποσταλῆναι πρὸς ζήτησιν Εὐρώπης. Ξέρξης, ὡς ἐπύθετο τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐξεῦχθαι, καὶ τὸν Ἄθω διεσκάφθαι, προῆγεν ἐκ τῶν Σάρδεων.

3. PARTICIPLE.

Χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ λέγειν πρὸς γαστέρα, ὥτα οὐκ ἔχουσιν. Ἀδικεῖ Σωκράτης, οὓς ἡ πόλις νομίζει θεοὺς, οὐ νομίζων. Ἡρακλῆς ὀργισθεὶς Αἶνον ἀπέκτεινε. Ὁ Σωκράτης φάρμακον πιὼν ἀπέθανεν (*died of drinking*). Διογένης λύχνον μεθ' ἡμέραν (*by day*) ἄψας, ἄνθρωπον, ἔφη, ζητῶ. Ὁ παῖς ἐξελθὼν καὶ συχνὸν χρόνον διατρίψας, ἤκεν ἄγων τὸν μέλλοντα δώσειν τὸ φάρμακον, ἐν κύλικι φέροντα τετριμμένον. Ζῶν ὁ φαῦλος καὶ θανὼν κολάζεται.

REMARK 1. The participle with the article is used where in Latin and English the relative and verb are employed; as, ὁ ποιῶν, *he who does* (*qui facit*); ὁ τρέχων, *he that runs*; τοῦ τρέχοντος, *of him who runs*; ὁ ὢν, *he who is*; τὸ ὄν, *that which is*; τὰ ὄντα, *the things which are*; τῶν ὄντων, *of those that are*; ὁ βουλόμενος, *he that chooses*; ὁ κατηγορῶν, *he that accuses, the accuser*; ἡ ἀπολογία τοῦ φεύγοντος, *the plea of the defendant*.

EXERCISES.

Οὐχ ὁ ἔχων πλεῖστα εὐδαιμονέστατός ἐστιν, ἀλλ' ὁ σοφώτατος ὢν. Ὅ πάντα διοικῶν καὶ διατάττων θεός ἐστι. Παντὶ τῷ αἰτοῦντι δοθήσεται. Ἡ ἀλήθεια τοὺς εἰδύτας μέγα ὠφελήσει. Τὸν μὲν εὖ με πεποιηκότα φίλον εἶναι ἡγοῦμαι, τὸν δὲ προδῶσοντα ἐχθρόν. Ὅ χρησίμ' εἰδώς, οὐχ ὁ πολλ' εἰδώς σοφός. Ὅ φθονῶν, ἐαυτὸν ὡς ἐχθρόν λυπεῖ. Ὅ τῶν Περσῶν βασιλεὺς, ὁ τὸν Ἀθῶ διορύξας, ὁ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ζεύξας, ὁ γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ τοὺς Ἕλληνας αἰτῶν, ὁ τολμῶν ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς γράφειν ὅτι δεσπότης ἐστὶν ἀπάντων ἀνθρώπων ἀφ' ἡλίου ἀνιόντος μέχρι δυομένου, νῦν οὐ περὶ τοῦ κύριος ἑτέρων εἶναι¹ διαγωνίζεται, ἀλλ' ἤδη² περὶ τῆς τοῦ σώματος σωτηρίας.

¹ περὶ τοῦ . . . εἶναι, concerning the being lord of others.—² ἀλλ' ἤδη, but even.

REMARK 2. Many verbs, as those signifying *to know, to see, to show, to appear, to remember, and forget, to begin and end*, take after them a participle instead of an infinitive; as, οἶδα αὐτὸν σοφὸν ὄντα, *I know him to be wise* (scio eum sapientem esse); οἶδα ἄνθρωπος ὢν, *I know that I am a man*; ἤδειν θνητὸν γεγεννηκώς, *I knew that I had begotten a mortal*.

EXERCISES.

Φίλιππε, μέμνησο ἄνθρωπος ὢν. Οἶδα θνητὸς ὢν. Παύσασθε ἀδικοῦντες. Οὓς ἂν ὁρῶ (whomsoever I may see) τὰ καλὰ ἐπιτηδεύοντας, τούτους τιμήσω. Ἀνθρωπος ὢν, μέμνησο τὴν

κοινήν τύχην σοι οὔσαν. Φανερός ἐστὶν ἡδικη-
 μένος ὑπ' ἐμοῦ. Οἱ νόμοι φαίνονται βλάπτον-
 τες¹ ἡμᾶς. Ὅρῳ τὴν τύχην ἡμῖν συλλαμβάνου-
 σαν καὶ τὸν πάροντα καιρὸν συναγωνιζόμενον.
 Αἰ ἐπιθυμία οὔποτε λήγουσιν αἰχιζόμεναι τὰς
 ψυχὰς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἔστ' ἂν ἄρχωσιν αὐτῶν.
 Φανερός ἦν ὁ Κῦρος, εἴ τις τι ἀγαθὸν ἢ κακὸν
 ποιήσειεν αὐτὸν,² νικᾶν πειρώμενος.

Γρύλλος, ὁ Ξενοφῶντος υἱὸς, ἐν τῇ μάχῃ περὶ
 Μαντίνειαν ἰσχυρῶς ἀγωνισάμενος ἐτελεύτησεν.
 Ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ καὶ Ἐπαρινώνδας ἔπεσεν.
 Ἀπαγγελθέντος δὲ Ξενοφῶντι τοῦ θανάτου³ τοῦ
 παιδὸς, οὐκ ἐδάκρυσε, ἀλλὰ γὰρ, ἔφη, ἦδειν θνη-
 τὸν γεγεννηκῶς.

¹ φαίνονται βλάπτοντες, appear injuring, i. e. manifestly injure
 us. φαίνονται βλάπτειν, appear to be injuring us.—² εἴ τις τι . . .
 αὐτοῦ, if any one might do him any good or evil. Verbs of doing well
 are followed by two Accusatives:—³ ἀπαγγελθέντος . . . θανάτου,
 the death of his son being reported.

§ 75. Middle Voice. (See § 54.)

1. The middle voice has a reflexive signifi-
 cation, and denotes, 1. an action terminating in or
 upon the agent; as, φοβέω, *I terrify*, φοβοῦμαι, *I fear*,
 λούω, *I wash*, λούομαι, *I wash myself*, φυ-
 λάττω, *I guard*, φυλάττομαι, *I guard myself*, *I*
beware of (with an Acc.); 2. an action performed
 for the agent, or with reference to him; as, κατε-
 στρέψατο τὸν Μῆδον, *he subdued to himself the*
Mede.

2. It is sometime causative; as, λύω, *I loose*,
I release, λύομαι, *I cause to be released*, *I ran-*
som.

EXERCISES.

Φυλάττω τὸν λέοντα. Φυλάττομαι λέοντα ἐπιφερόμενον.¹ Ἔλουσε τὸ ἐμὸν σῶμα καὶ ἀπελθὼν ἐλούσατο. Χρὴ πείθειν τοὺς φίλους καὶ πείθεσθαι τοῖς νόμοις. Φόβει τοὺς κακοὺς καὶ φοβοῦ τοὺς θεοὺς. Ἐπειδὴ θεοὶ σωτῆρες κυμάτων ἐμὲ ἐξείλοντο,² ἐπ' ἐργασίαν τρέφομαι. Ἐάν με οἱ θεοὶ ἐκ κινδύνου ἀπαλλάξωσι, ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς γῆς ἀπαλλάξομαι. Διαλυομένου ἀνθρώπου, ἡ ψυχὴ οὔτε παροῦσα οὔτε ἀπιοῦσα ὁράται.³ Ἡ Πάνθεια, ἀκινάκην πάλαι παρεσκευασμένη⁴ σφάττει ἑαυτήν· οἱ δὲ εὐνοῦχοι, ἰδόντες τὸ γεγενημένον, σπασάμενοι κάκεινοί⁵ τοὺς ἀκινάκας, ἀποσφάττονται. Κῦρος ἐνεδύσατο τὰ ὅπλα ἃ ὁ πάππος αὐτῷ ἐξεπεποίητο.

¹ ἐπιφέρεισθαι, to bear himself against me, to rush upon me.—

² ἐξείλοντο from ἐξαίρειν.—³ οὔτε παροῦσα . . . ὁράται, is neither seen, being present, nor going away.—⁴ πάλαι παρεσκ., having long since prepared for herself.—⁵ κάκεινοί, for καὶ ἐκεῖνοι, they also.

§ 76. Exercises on Verbs in μι.

Λέχομαι ἡδέως ὅσα μοι δίδως. Τὰς μεταβολὰς τῆς τύχης γενναίως ἐπίστασο φέρειν. Οὐδὲν ἀνένυ πόνου Θεὸς δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις. Χρόνος δίκαιον ἄνδρα δείκνυσι μόνος. Ἀρετὴ, καὶ ἂν θάνη τις, οὐκ ἀπόλλυται. Θεὸς πάντα τίθησιν ὅπῃ θέλει. Λυκοῦργον, τὸν θέντα Λακεδαιμονίοις νόμους, σοφώτατον εἶναι ἡγοῦμαι. Ὁ νόμος λέγει· ὃ μὴ κατέθου² μὴ λάμβανε. Μεγα κακὸν τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι φέρειν κακόν. Φασὶ τοὺς Φοίνικας οὐκ ἐξ ἀρχῆς εὐρεῖν τὰ γράμματα, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τύπους μόνον μεταθεῖναι. Καχολογίας ἀφίστασο,³ ἐπαίνει μᾶλλον πάντας ἀν-

θρώπους. Τοῦτον τὸν νόμον ὁ θεὸς τέθεικεν· εἴ τι ἀγαθὸν θέλεις, παρὰ σεαυτοῦ λαβέ. Μὴ δέξασθε τὴν νῆσον, εἰ δίδωσιν, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἀποδίδωσι.⁴

¹ καὶ, for καὶ ἂν, even if.—² ὃ μὴ κατέθεον, what you did not deposit.—³ κακολογίας ἀφίστασο, stand away from, i. e. refrain from evil speaking.—⁴ εἰ δίδωσιν . . . ἀποδίδ., if he gives it, but does not give it back ; i. e. if he gives it, instead of restoring it.

§ 77. Promiscuous Exercises on the Verbs.

Δημοσθένους εἰπόντος¹ πρὸς τὸν Φωκίωνα, ἀποκτενοῦσί σε Ἀθηναῖοι ἐὰν μανῶσι, καὶ, εἶπεν, ἐμὲ μὲν, ἐὰν μανῶσι, σὲ δὲ, ἐὰν σωφρονῶσι. Τὰς μὲν τῶν φαύλων συνηθείας ὀλίγος χρόνος διέλυσε·² τὰς δὲ τῶν σπουδαίων φιλίας οὐδ' ἂν ὁ πᾶς αἰὼν ἐξαλείψειεν. Πρέπει τοὺς δύξης ὀρεγομένους³ τῶν σπουδαίων ἀλλὰ μὴ τῶν φαύλων εἶναι μιμητάς. Ῥώμη μετὰ μὲν φρονησεως ὠφέλησεν, ἄνευ δὲ ταύτης πλείω τοὺς ἔχοντας ἔβλαψε· καὶ τὰ μὲν σώματα τῶν ἀσκούντων ἐκόσμησε, ταῖς δὲ τῆς ψυχῆς ἐπιμελείαις ἐπεσκόπησεν. Ἡ τῆς ἀρετῆς κτήσις πλούτου κρείττων, χρησιμωτέρα εὐγενείας ἐστί.

¹ Demosthenes saying, Gen. absolute.—² διέλυσε, dissolves. So below ὠφέλησεν, aids, ἔβλαψε, injures.—³ τοὺς . . . ὀρεγομένους, those aspiring or striving after glory.

Μηδέποτε μηδὲν αἰσχρὸν ποιήσας ἔλπιζε λήσειν·¹ καὶ γὰρ ἂν² τοὺς ἄλλους λάθῃς, σεαυτῷ γε³ συνειδήσεις.

Μηδένα φίλον ποιοῦ πρὶν ἂν ἐξετάσῃς πῶς κέχρηται τοῖς πρότερον φίλοις. Ἐλπιζε γὰρ αὐτὸν καὶ περὶ σὲ γενήσεσθαι τοιοῦτον οἷος καὶ περὶ ἐκείνους γέγονεν.

Στέργε μὲν τὰ παρόντα, ζήτει δὲ τὰ βελτίω. Νόμιζε μηδὲν εἶναι τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων βέβαιον· οὕτω γάρ, οὔτ', εὐτυχῶν, ἔση περιχαρῆς, οὔτε δυστυχῶν, περίλυπος.

¹ Hope that you will escape notice.—² ἂν, same as εἰάν, if.—

³ σεαυτῷ γε, with yourself certainly, at least.

Τοὺς φίλους εὐεργετοῦντες καὶ¹ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δυνήσεσθε κολάζειν. Διογένης ἔλεγεν² ὅτι, Οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι κύνες τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δάκνουσιν, ἐγὼ δὲ τοὺς φίλους, ἵνα σώσω. Αἰδοῦς παρὰ πᾶσιν³ ἄξιος ἔση εἰάν πρῶτον ἄρξης σαυτὸν αἰδεῖσθαι. Κρεῖττον εἰς κόρακας ἢ εἰς κύλακας ἐμπεσεῖν⁴ οἱ μὲν γὰρ νεκροὺς, οἱ δὲ ζῶντας εὐθίουσιν. Ἡγούμεθα τὸν θάνατον εἶναι τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος ἀπαλλαγὴν. Πολέμους καὶ στάσεις καὶ μάχας οὐδὲν ἄλλο παρέχει ἢ τὸ σῶμα καὶ αἱ τούτου ἐπιθυμίαι· διὰ γὰρ τὴν τῶν χρημάτων κτήσιν πάντες οἱ πόλεμοι ἡμῖν γίνονται. Ἡ μὲν ψυχὴ ἔοικε τῷ θεῷ, τὸ δὲ σῶμα τῷ θνητῷ.

¹ καὶ, also.—² ἔλεγεν, used to say.—³ παρὰ πᾶσιν, in the estimation of all.—⁴ ἐμπίπτω.

§ 78. English into Greek.

1. ACTIVE.

I am writing. I was writing. I have written a letter. Thou hast written to me a letter. I will write to you. I was writing when you came (ἔρχομαι). I was coming when you wrote. I was writing when you were coming. I had written when he came. Go to writing. Do not write. Let him write to me a letter. Do not keep writing.

If he should write, I should not come (εἰ γράψαι οὐκ ἂν ἔλθοιμι).

2. PASSIVE.

The letter is written (has been). *The letter is (being) written (scribitur).* *The letter shall have been written.* *If he comes (ἐὰν ἔλθῃ) it shall not be written.* *If these things are written.* *If these things should be written.* *Let the letter be written.* *Let my words be written.* *Thy law is written in my heart.* *The letter had been written when he came.* *The law was written (ἐγγράφη) on stone.*

3. *The soul of man is not seen.*¹ *Ædipus slew*² *his father Laius, discovered*³ *the enigma of the Sphinx, and married*⁴ *his mother, Iocaste. Learn and then teach.*⁵ *God sees the hearts of men and knows*⁶ *their sentiments.*⁷ *Plato taught (used to teach) in the Academy. What shall I do? God sent*⁸ *his son into the world. All the wicked are punished*⁹ *in Hades, both kings and servants, rich and poor. The Hellespont was called*¹⁰ *from Helle dying in it. He that knows these things will do them. To do the will of God brings*¹¹ *happiness.*

¹ ὁράω.—² Αογ. ἀπέκτεινε.—³ ἐξευρίσκειν.—⁴ γαμέω.—⁵ διδάσκω.—⁶ γιγνώσκω.—⁷ διάνοια.—⁸ πέμπω.—⁹ κολάζω.—¹⁰ καλέω.—¹¹ φέρω.

§ 79. Prepositions.

These govern three cases, the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

Gen. ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ, πρό.

Dat. ἐν, σύν.

Acc. εἰς, ἀνά (ἀνά, in the poets, governs also the dative).

Gen. and Acc. διά, κατά, ὑπέρ.

Gen., Dat., and Acc. ἀμφί, ἐπί, μετά, παρά, περί, πρός, ὑπό.

The fundamental idea of the genitive is that of *going forth, proceeding out of or from*; that of the dative (the case of the remote object), *approach, nearness*. The accusative denotes the immediate object of the transitive verb; hence the idea of *motion toward, reaching forward, and attaining*. The meaning of the prepositions is often modified to correspond with these several ideas; thus,

With Gen. ἐκ, *out of*, ἀπό, *from*; Dat. ἐν, *in*, σύν, *with*; Acc. εἰς, *into*.

Παρά, *along side of*, G. *from the side of*, D. *by the side of*, A. *to or towards the side of*; hence, G. *from*, D. *with, at*, A. *to, toward*.

Πρός, *to*, G. *from to (ab), on the part of*, D. *close to*, A. *to, against*.

1. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE GENITIVE.

Ἀντί, *over against, against*; hence in exchange, one thing against, instead of, another, *instead of for* (its usual meaning); δοῦλος ἀντι βασιλέως ἀνθ' ὧν, *for which things*.

Ἀπό, *from*; as, ἀπό τῆς πόλεως, ἀπ' ἐκείνου τοῦ χρόνου· hence, *arising from, springing from by reason of*; ὁ ἀπὸ πολεμίων φόβος, *the fear arising from the enemy*; ἀπὸ δικαιοσύνης, *from, by reason of, his justice*.

Ἐκ, *out of*; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως· hence, one thing

out of another in point of time, *after* ; as an effect, *in consequence of, from, by* ; ἐκ πολέμου κακά· ἐκ τούτου, *after this, or in consequence of this*, ἐκ φίλων πεισθεῖσα, *persuaded by her friends*.

Πρό, *before* ; πρὸ τῆς πόλεως· πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου· πόλεμον πρὸ εἰρήνης, *war before (in preference to) peace* ; before, by way of protection and defence, *for, on behalf of*, μάχεσθαι πρὸ πατρίδος.

2. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE DATIVE.

Ἐν, *in* ; ἐν τῇ πόλει· ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, *in or on this day* ; hence, ἐν σοί ἐσμεν, *we are in thee*, i. e. altogether dependent upon thee ; hence, as that on which the doing of something depends, *through or by* ; ἐν νομοθέταις θεῖσθαι νόμον, *to enact a law by means of Nomothetæ* ; ἐν λαοῖς, *in*, i. e. *among the people*.

Σύν, *together with* ; ἦλθε σύν Μενελάῳ, *he came with Menelaus* ; hence, *on the side of*, σύν Ἑλλήσιν εἶναι· and *with the aid of*, ἐνίκησε σύν Ἀθηνᾶ, *he conquered in connexion with*, i. e. *with the aid of Minerva*.

3. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE.

Εἰς, *into* ; εἰσῆλθον εἰς τὴν πόλιν· *to* ; as, ἔκετο εἰς Κρέοντα, *he came to Creon*. I do this *into* a thing, i. e. *for* a thing, *with respect to* a thing ; hence variously rendered, according to the connexion, *for, on account of, with respect to, toward, against, before* ; as, ἐπαινεῖν τινα εἰς τι, *to praise any one for any thing* ; εἰς τινα εἰπεῖν, *to speak to*

or *before any one* ; εἰς τὸ ἱερόν ἡσέβουν, *they committed impiety in respect to, or toward the temple.*

Ἀνά, *up, along up* ; ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμὸν πλέειν, *to sail up the river.* This meaning is rare ; generally, *throughout, along over* ; ἀνὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν, *along over, throughout Asia* ; ἀνὰ στρατόν, *throughout the army* ; ἀνὰ πάντα τὰ ἔτη, *along, during all years* ; ἀνὰ κράτος, *up to one's power.*

Ἀνά, with the poets, governs the Dative, and signifies *upon* ; χρυσέῳ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ.

4. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE GENITIVE AND THE ACCUSATIVE.

Διὰ, *through.* Gen. τὸ ἔγχος ἦλθε διὰ τοῦ θώρακος· hence (as that which we go through is the means of arriving at a given object), *by means of* ; thus, διὰ πολέμου γίγνεται θλίψις, *through, by means of, war comes affliction* ; διελέγετο αὐτοῖς δι' ἐρμηνέως, *he conversed with them through an interpreter.*

Acc. *through* (poetic) ; διὰ δώματα, *through the mansion.* On account of ; διὰ ταῦτα, *on account of these things, viz. either retrospectively, in consequence of these things, or prospectively, for the sake of these things.*

Κατά, *down.* Gen. *down from* ; κατὰ τῶν πέτρων ῥίπτειν τινά, *to cast any one down from the rocks* ; hence, *under* ; κατὰ τῶν κυμάτων, *down in respect to, i. e. under the waves* ; κατὰ σκοποῦ, *down in relation to a mark—at or against a mark* ; thus *against*, its ordinary meaning with Attic writers, chiefly of language, thoughts, &c. ; εἰπεῖν κατὰ τινος, *to speak against any one.* Sometimes

more general, *in relation to*; thus, οἱ ἔπαινοι κατὰ τῆς πόλεως, *the praises lavished on the state*.

Acc. *as relates to, according to*, the general relations to be modified by the connexion; καθ' Ὅμηρον, *according to Homer*; κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, *in respect to, i. e. by land and sea*; οἱ κατ' Ἀσίαν ὄντες, *those who are in Asia*; μείζων ἐστὶν ἢ κατὰ ἄνθρωπον, *he is greater than according to man,—greater than human*; κατὰ πόλεις, *according to cities,—city by city*; διαφέρει κατὰ τό μέγεθος, *he surpasses (as to, as it respects) in stature*.

Ὑπέρ, *over, above*. Gen. *above*, with verbs of rest; τὸ ὕδωρ ὑπὲρ τῶν μαστῶν ἐφαίνετο, *the water appeared above their breasts*; ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας τῆς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου, *from Æthiopia which is beyond Egypt*; hence, *over by way of defence and protection, on behalf of, for*; ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων μάχεσθαι, *to fight for the Greeks*; hence, *in relation to*; εἰ τὰ πᾶρά σοι καλῶς ἔχει, θάρρει ὑπὲρ ἐκείνων, *if thy affairs are prosperous, be of good courage in relation to them*.

Acc. *over*, with verbs of motion; βάλλειν ὑπὲρ τὴν οἰκίαν, *to cast it over the house*; above, *beyond*, with verbs of rest; ὑπὲρ λόγον, *above description*; Κλέαρχος ἐπολέμει τοῖς Θραξὶ τοῖς ὑπὲρ Ἑλλήσποντον οἰκοῦσι.

5. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE GENITIVE, DATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.

Ἀμφί, *about*. Gen. and Dat. *about, concerning, on account of*; ἀμφὶ τῆς πόλεως· ἀμφὶ τῷ στόματι· ἀμφ' Ἑλένη μάχεσθαι, *to fight on ac-*

count of Helen; *τοιῇδ' ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἄλγεα πάσχειν*.

Acc. about, in the vicinity of; *ἀμφὶ τὰ ὄρη ἐγένετο*, he was about, i. e. in the neighbourhood of the mountains; *ἀμφὶ τι ἔχειν*, to be occupied about any thing.

Ἐπὶ, upon. Gen. *ἐπὶ πόλεως βωμῶν*, upon the altars of the city; hence, at, by; *ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης*, upon, at the sea; *ἐφ' ἡμῶν*, upon us, i. e. in our time.

Dat. close upon, by: *ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ*, close by, by the river; hence, dependent upon; *οὐκ ἔσται ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ*, he will not be dependent on his brother; *ἐπὶ δώροις*, dependent upon gifts, on condition of gifts; *ἐπὶ τούτοις*, on these conditions.

Acc. upon, with verbs of motion; *ἀνεπέδησεν ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον*, he leaped upon the horse; to, against; *ἤλυνεν ἐπὶ τὸ πάθος*, he rode to the fatal spot; *ἵεναι ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους*, to go against the enemy.

Μετά (μέσος, middle,) implies connexion, community, being in the midst of a thing; hence,

Gen. with, among, in connexion with; *μετὰ νεκρῶν κεῖσθαι*, to lie among the dead; *μετὰ συμμάχων μάχεσθαι*.

Dat. (Poet.), among; *μετὰ στρατῷ*· *μετὰ χερσίν*, in the midst of, i. e. in his hands.

Acc. In Homer, among, with verbs of motion and also of rest; *ἔβη πρὸς οὐρανὸν μετὰ δαίμονας ἄλλους*. With Attic writers, next, next after, after; *Σάρδεϊς, πόλις πλουσιωτάτη μετὰ Βαβυλῶνα*, Sardis, the richest city next to Babylon; *μετὰ ταῦτα*, after these things.

Παρά, by the side of. Gen. *from the side of, from* (with reference to source, *ἀπό* with reference to distance); *ἄγγελος παρά βασιλέως, a messenger from the king*; *μαθεῖν παρά τινος, to learn from any one*; hence, *by*; *παρά τῶν θεῶν, from or by the Gods.*

Dat. with (apud), by one's side, among; *παρά σοι κατέλυνον, they lodged with thee,—(chez vous) at thy house*; *παρ' ἡμῖν ταῦτα οὕτως ἐστί, with us, (where we live) these things are thus*; *ἀρετὴ τιμᾶται παρά θεοῖς καὶ παρ' ἀνθρώποις, hence, in estimation of*; *παρ' ἐμοί with me, i. e. in my estimation.*

Acc. to, towards (to the side of), along (along side of), *παρά τὴν πόλιν, to the city*; *παρά τὸν ποταμόν, along the river*; *near (by the side of), κρήνη παρά τὴν ὁδόν, a fountain near the road,* denotes comparison (one thing along side of another), *in comparison with*; *ταῦτά ἐστι παρ' οὐδέν, these things are in comparison with nothing* (amount to nothing); *παρά τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα, ὥσπερ θεοὶ, ἄνθρωποι βιοτεύουσιν, in comparison with other animals men live as Gods* (beyond other animals); hence, *beyond, in violation of, contrary to*; *παρά τοὺς νόμους, παρά τὴν φύσιν, παρά τὰς σπονδὰς.*

Περί, around, about. Gen. *(about), concerning respecting*; *περὶ τούτων, concerning these things*; *μάχεσθαι περὶ πατρίδος, to fight concerning, for one's country.* In Homer, often *above*; *περὶ ἄλλων, above others.*

Dat. close about; *περὶ τῷ στήθει θώρακα*

εἶχεν, *he had a coat of mail about his breast*; ζώνῃ περὶ τῷ σώματι.

Acc. *about*, in a looser and more general sense; οἰκοῦνται περὶ ποταμόν, *they dwell about the river*; περὶ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους, *about these times*; ἁμαρτάνειν περὶ τινα, *to offend about, in relation to any one*; σωφρονεῖν περὶ τοὺς θεούς.

Πρὸς(πρό), *to (in, or into the sight of)*.

Gen. (from the presence of) *from, by, on the part of* (a very general relation); πρὸς ἐνὸς ἄρχεσθαι κάλλιστον· ἐλεύθερός ἐστι πρὸς πατρός καὶ πρὸς μητρός, *he is free on the part of, as respects, his father and his mother*; ὅ,τι δικαιοτάτον καὶ πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, *whatever is most just, on the part of, in the estimation of, Gods and men*.

Dat. *close to, near, or by*; πρὸς τῷ ποταμῷ· (close upon) *in addition to*; πρὸς τούτοις, *in addition to these things*.

Acc. *to*, with verbs of motion: πέμπει πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα· *toward*; πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ, *toward the east*; towards a thing is *with reference to a thing, with relation to, on account of*, a thing: πρὸς ταῦτα, *toward, with reference to, on account of these things*; καλὸς πρὸς δρόμον, *excellent in respect to, or for running*; hence, used in comparisons: πρὸς θεὸν πίθηκος φανεῖται, *in respect to God, i. e. in comparison with God, he will appear an ape*; πρὸς τὴν ἀξίαν ἐκάστῳ ἐδίδοσαν, *they gave to each one with respect to, according to his desert*; ἀγὰρ πρὸς μὴ λάκτιζε πρὸς κέντρα, *do not kick against the pricks*.

‘Υπό, *under*. Gen. ὑπὸ χθονός, *under the earth* (with verbs of rest); often, *by*, to denote the agent with passive verbs: ἐπαινοῦνται ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν, *they are praised by the multitude*.

Dat. *close under*, ὑπὸ τῇ πόλει, *close under, near to the city*; hence, *subject to*; ὑπὸ βασιλεῖ εἶναι, *to be subject to a king*.

Acc. *under*, with verbs of motion: ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας τοῦ ἵππου κύων ὑπέδραμε· αἰσχιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθε· ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, *about the same time*.

§ 80. General Summary.

We give the following condensed view of the ordinary significations of the prepositions. The pupil will be careful, however, always to endeavour to trace remoter senses back to the primary, as is partially done in the preceding section.

Prep. with Gen.

ἀντί, *over against,—instead of, for*.

ἀπό, *from,—springing from (source), after, by reason of, by*.

ἐκ, *out of,—from (source), after, in consequence of, by means of, by*.

πρό, *before,—on behalf of, for*.

Prep. with Dat.

ἐν, *in,—among, on, by*.

σύν, *together with,—with the aid of*.

Prep. with Acc.

εἰς, into,—to, toward, against,—with respect to, for.

ἀνά, along up,—up to, throughout, during, Dat. (Poet.), upon.

Prep. with Gen. and Acc.

διά, Gen. through, by means of; Acc. (through, Poet.), on account of.

κατά, Gen. down from, under, against, in relation to; Acc. in relation to, according to, at.

ὑπέρ, Gen. over, above, beyond, on behalf of, in relation to; Acc. over, beyond.

Prep. with Gen., Dat., and Acc.

ἀμφί, Gen. and Dat. about, concerning, on account of; Acc. about, in the vicinity of.

ἐπὶ, Gen. upon, at or by, toward, in the time of; Dat. close upon, by, dependent on, in addition to; Acc. upon, to, against.

μετά, Gen. among, together with; Dat. (poet.), among; Acc. next, after.

παρά, Gen. from, by (chiefly with persons); Dat. with, in presence of, in the estimation of; Acc. to, toward, near, along, in comparison with, beyond, contrary to.

πρός, Gen. on the side of, towards, from, on the part of, by; Dat. close upon, before, in addition to; Acc. to, toward, against, for, or with reference to.

περί, Gen. around about, concerning; Dat. close about; Acc. about (more loosely).

ὑπό, Gen. under, by; Dat. close under, subject to; Acc. under (with motion).

§ 81. *Remarks on Prepositions.*

1. After verbs of motion toward, the preposition generally (though not always) governs the accusative; with those of rest, a genitive or dative; as *παρὰ βασιλέα*, *to the presence of the king*; *παρὰ βασιλεῖ*, *with, or in the presence of, the king*; *ἡ σφαῖρα πίπτει ἐπὶ τὴν τραπέξαν*, *the ball falls upon the table*; *ἡ σφαῖρα κεῖται ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέξης*, *the ball lies upon the table*; *ἡ σφαῖρα, κεῖται ἐπὶ τῇ τραπέξῃ*, *the ball lies close upon (by) the table*; *ἡ σφαῖρα κυλίνδεται ὑπὸ τραπέξαν*, *the ball is rolling under the table*; *ἡ σφαῖρα κεῖται ὑπὸ τραπέξης*, *the ball lies under the table*; *ἡ σφαῖρα κεῖται ὑπὸ τραπέξῃ*, *the ball lies close under, at the foot of, the table*; *ἡ σφαῖρα κρεμάννυται ὑπὲρ τραπέξης*, *the ball is suspended over the table*; *ἡ σφαῖρα ῥίπτεται ὑπὲρ τραπέξαν*, *the ball is thrown over the table*.

2. *Μετὰ* with the genitive, and *σύν* with the dative, both indicate connexion with, but *μετὰ* (from *μέσος*, *middle*,) more intimate union, a mutual contact; as, *μετὰ νεκρῶν κείσομαι*, *I shall lie together with, among, in the midst of, the dead*.

3. *Ὑπό*, *by*, is most frequently used to denote the agent with passive verbs; *ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου στεφανοῦται*, *he is crowned by the people*; often, however, *παρά* and *πρός* with the genitive, and sometimes even *ἐκ* and *ἀπό*. They are sometimes used in the same way with intransitive verbs, particularly *θνήσκειν*, *to die*, and *πασχεῖν*, *to suffer*; as, *ὑπὸ Ἑκτορος ἀπέθανε*, *died by Hector*.

4. *Κατά*, *against*, is used chiefly with reference to *speaking, thinking, acting*. Motion against is expressed by *πρός* and *ἐπί* · *λέγειν κατά τινος*, *to speak against any one*; *ἔναι ἐπί τινι*, *to go against any one*.

§ 82. *Examples.*

1. *Οἰκία*, *house*.

ἀντὶ τῆς οἰκίας, instead of *or* for the house.

ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας, from the house.

ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας, out of the house.

πρὸ τῆς οἰκίας, before the house.

ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ, in the house.

σὺν τῇ οἰκίᾳ, together with the house.

εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, into the house.

ἀνὰ τὴν οἰκίαν, throughout the house.

διὰ τῆς οἰκίας, through the house.

διὰ τὴν οἰκίαν, on account of the house.

κατὰ τῆς οἰκίας, down from the house.

κατὰ τὴν οἰκίαν, at *or* in the house.

ὑπὲρ τῆς οἰκίας, (*to be*) over the house, in relation to, *or* for the house.

ὑπὲρ τὴν οἰκίαν, (*to go*) over *or* beyond the house.

ἀμφὶ τῆς οἰκίας, about *or* concerning the house.

ἀμφὶ τῇ οἰκίᾳ, about the house.

ἀμφὶ τὴν οἰκίαν, about the house.

ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκίας, (*to be*) upon the house.

ἐπὶ τῇ οἰκίᾳ, close upon, near to the house.

ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν, (*to go*) upon, to, against the house.

μετὰ τῆς οἰκίας, together with the house.

μετὰ ταῖς οἰκίαις (*poet.*), among the houses.

μετὰ τὴν οἰκίαν, next to the house.

παρὰ τῆς οἰκίας, from, by the house.

παρὰ τὴν οἰκίαν, to, toward, near, beyond the house.

περὶ τῆς οἰκίας, concerning the house

περὶ τῇ οἰκίᾳ, close about the house.

περὶ τὴν οἰκίαν, about, in the vicinity of the house.

πρὸς τῆς οἰκίας, on the part of, in relation to the house.

πρὸς τῇ οἰκίᾳ, close upon, near the house.

πρὸς τὴν οἰκίαν, to, against, with reference to the house.

ὑπὸ τῆς οἰκίας, under the house : ὑπ' ἀνθρώπου, by a man.

ὑπὸ τῇ οἰκίᾳ, close under, at the foot of the house.

ὑπὸ τὴν οἰκίαν, (*to go*) under the house.

2. Πόλεμος, war.

ἐκ πολέμου, (*out of*) after or in consequence of war.

διὰ πολέμου, through war, by means of war.

ἐν πολέμῳ, in war.

εἰς πόλεμον, into or for war.

διὰ πόλεμον, on account of war.

παρὰ πόλεμον, during war.

ἀνὰ πόλεμον, during war.

κατὰ πόλεμον, in relation to war, in war, or by war.

ὑπὲρ πολέμου, in behalf of, in relation to war.

ἀμφὶ σὺ περὶ πόλεμον (εἶναι), to be occupied about, engaged in war.

περὶ πόλεμον, concerning war.

πρὸς πόλεμον, to or for war.

μετὰ πόλεμον, in connexion with war.

μετὰ πόλεμον, after the war.

3. SENTENCES.

Πολλά μοι ἔδωκεν εἰς στρατόν, he gave me many things for an army (to enable me raise an army).

Πρὸς τοὺς Θρᾷκας ἐπολέμησα, I fought against the Thracians.

Ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐτιμωρούμην μεθ' ὑμῶν, on behalf of Greece I punished them, in connexion with you.

Ὡφέλουν Κύρον ἀνθ' ὧν εὖ ἔπαθον ὑπ' ἐκείνου, I assisted Cyrus in return for the favours which I received from him.

Ἀνέπνευσα ἐκ σοῦ, I recovered breath by means of thee.

Πρὸς ἐκείνους τί φής; what dost thou say in addition to those things?

Ὑπώπτευνον ἐπὶ βασιλέα ἵεναι, μισθωθῆναι δὲ οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἔφασαν, they suspected they were going against the king, and they said they were not hired for this (upon condition of this).

Διὰ ὕβριν αὐτοῦ ταραττόμεθα ἐκ τοῦ μηδὲν φροντίζειν ὧν ἐχρῆν, we are disturbed on account of his insolence, in consequence of not paying the necessary attention to our affairs.

Ἀνθ' ὧν ὑμεῖς ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν τιμωρήσασθε,

in return for which things do you on behalf of yourselves inflict punishment.

§ 83. *Exercises on Prepositions.*

1. Ἐλείβετο αὐτῇ τὰ δάκρυα κατὰ τῶν παρειῶν. Πόλεμος ἦν Κύρῳ πρὸς Πεισίδας καὶ Μυσοῦς. Κατὰ τὰς θύρας τοῦ ἀρματείου δίφρου ἀνέβαινεν¹ ἐπὶ τὸ ἄρμα. Πειρῶ ὅμοιος περὶ ἐκεῖνον εἶναι, οἷός περ καὶ ἐκεῖνος περὶ σέ. Τοιοῦτος γίνου περὶ τοὺς γονεῖς οἷους ἂν εὖξαι³ περὶ σεαυτὸν γίνεσθαι τοὺς σεαυτοῦ παῖδας. Ζήτει τὴν ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου σωτηρίαν μετὰ καλῆς δόξης, ἀλλὰ μὴ μετ' αἰσχροῦς φήμης. Ὁ σὺς πατὴρ ἐν τῇδε τῇ μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ ἐξ ἄφρονος σώφρων γεγέννηται.

¹ κατὰ, down.—² ἀνέβαινεν, he was mounting.—³ οἷους ἂν εὖξαι, as you would pray, wish.

2. Παρ' ἐμοὶ δεήσει σε σκηνοῦν σὺν τοῖς σοῖς τε καὶ ἐμοῖς φίλοις.—Υπὲρ τῆς κώμης γήλοφος ἦν. Ὁ οὖν Κλέαρχος οὐκ ἀνεβίβαζεν ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον, ἀλλ' ὑπ' αὐτὸν στήσας τὸ στράτευμα πέμπει Λύκιον τὸν Συρακούσιον καὶ ἄλλον ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον καὶ κελεύει, κατιδόντας τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου, τί ἐστὶν ἀπαγγεῖλαι. Καὶ ὁ Λύκιος ἤλασε, καὶ ἰδὼν ἀπαγγέλλει, ὅτι φεύγουσιν ἀνὰ κράτος.¹—Ἀποθνήσκειν δεῖ πρὸς² τοῦ ἀδικεῖν. Σοὺ ἀφώνου κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις καθημένου³ ἐγὼ παρελθὼν ἔλεγον. Ἐν τῷ θεῷ τὸ τοῦτου τέλος ἦν, οὐκ ἐν ἐμοί.

¹ ἀνὰ κράτος, up to their power, with all their might.—² πρὸς, in preference to.—³ Σοὺ ἀφώνου. . . . καθημένου, thou sitting dumb, Gen. Abs.

3. *Xenophon's Anabasis*, I. 2.

Διὰ μέσου τοῦ παραδείσου ῥεῖ ὁ Μαίανδρος ποταμός· αἱ δὲ πηγαὶ αὐτοῦ εἰσιν ἐκ τῶν βασιλείων· ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ¹ διὰ τῆς Κελαινῶν πόλεως. Ἔστι δὲ καὶ μεγάλου βασιλέως βασιλεία ἐν Κελαιναῖς ἐρυμνὰ, ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ Μαρσίου ποταμοῦ, ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκροπόλει· ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ οὗτος² διὰ τῆς πόλεως, καὶ ἐμβάλλει εἰς τὸν Μαίανδρον. Ἐνταῦθα λέγεται Ἀπόλλων ἐκδειρᾶν Μαρσύαν, νικήσας (αὐτὸν) ἐρίζοντά οἱ περὶ σοφίας, καὶ τὸ δέσμα κρεμάσαι ἐν τῷ ἄντρῳ, ὅθεν αἱ πηγαὶ· διὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Μαρσύας.

¹ ῥεῖ δὲ καί, and it flows also.—² ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ οὗτος, and this also flows.

4. *Xen. Mem.* I. 3. 4.

Εἰ δέ τι δόξειεν Σωκράτει σημαίνεσθαι παρὰ τῶν θεῶν, ἥττον ἂν ἐπείσθῃ¹ παρὰ² τὰ σημαινόμενα ποιῆσαι, ἢ εἴ τις αὐτὸν ἐπειθεν³ ὁδοῦ λαβεῖν ἡγεμόνα τυφλὸν καὶ μὴ εἰδότα τὴν ὁδὸν ἀντὶ βλέποντος καὶ εἰδότος· καὶ τῶν ἄλλων δὲ μωρίαν κατηγορεῖ,⁴ οἵτινες παρὰ τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν σημαινόμενα ποιουσί τι, φυλαττόμενοι τὴν παρὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἀδοξίαν. Αὐτὸς δὲ πάντα τὰνθρώπινα ὑπερεώρα πρὸς⁵ τὴν παρὰ τῶν θεῶν συμβουλίαν.

¹ He would have been less persuaded.—² παρὰ, contrary to.—

³ Endeavoured to persuade him.—⁴ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων δὲ μωρίαν κατηγορεῖ, and he accused others too of folly.—⁵ πρὸς, in comparison with.

§ 84. *Prepositions in Composition.*

1. Prepositions compounded with verbs mostly

add their own import to that of the simple verb ; they also have in composition the same variety of meanings as when standing alone ; thus, λαμβάνειν, to take, μεταλαμβάνειν, to take in connexion with, to participate ; βαίνειν, to go, διαβαίνειν, to go through, ἐκβαίνειν, to go out, ἀποβαίνειν, to go away, ἀναβαίνειν, to go up, καταβαίνειν, to go down ; καταλέγειν, to speak against.

2. EXERCISES ON PREPOSITIONS IN COMPOSITION.

Παρέστηκε τοῖς βωμοῖς τὰ θύματα. Ἐκ τούτου εἰς τοὺς ἐφήβους ἐξέρχονται. Ὁ Κύρος συνεκάλεσε τοὺς στρατηγούς. Κύρος, ἐπεὶ εἰσήλασεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, μετεπέμπετο Σύννεσιν πρὸς ἑαυτόν. Σωκράτης περιελθὼν, ἐπειδὴ οἱ βαρύνεσθαι ἔφη τὰ σκέλη, κατεκλίθη ὕπτιος. Οὐ μένουσα ἡ ψυχὴ ἐν τῷ σώματι συναποθνήσκει. Ἐμοὶ δὲ ταῦτα ὅπως ἐγὼ διαδῶ τοῖς ἡλικιώταις.—Ὅτε μὲν εἰσῆλθομεν εἰς τὴν σκηνὴν αὐτῆς, τὸ πρῶτον οὐ διέγνωμεν αὐτήν, ὥς δὲ ἀναστῆναι αὐτὴν ἐκελεύσαμεν συνανέστησαν μὲν αὐτῇ πᾶσαι αἱ ἀμφὶ αὐτήν· διήνεγκε δὲ ἐνταῦθα, πρῶτον μὲν, τῷ μεγέθει, ἔπειτα δὲ, καὶ τῇ ἀρετῇ. Ὡς οὖν τοῦτο ἤκουσεν ἡ γυνή, περικατερῶρήξατό τε τὸν ἄνωθεν πέπλον, καὶ ἀνωδύρατο· συνανεβόησαν δὲ αὐτῇ καὶ αἱ δμῳαί.—Ἄ μὲν ἐπίστασαι, διαφύλαττε ταῖς μελέταις· ἃ δὲ μὴ μεμάθηκας, προσλάμβανε ταῖς ἐπιστήμας. Ποταμὸν διαβαίνειν. Καὶ βασιλεὺς ἀκούσας παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους τὸν Κύρου στόλον, ἀντιπαρεδκευάζετο.

§ 85. *Exercises on the Prepositions.*

ENGLISH INTO GREEK.

All good things¹ come from God. The messenger was sent² by the king. From war are many evils. With thee is a fountain of life. The river of life is from the throne of God, and near is it the tree of life. After war is peace, after day night, after life death. He departed³ from the city, and went through the plain to the river. I sit (κάθημαι) by the side of the old man.⁴ The sun moves⁵ above⁶ the earth. All injustice is contrary to the law of God. Thy law is in my heart. Peace shall be with you. The brave man⁷ fights for his country, but the coward prefers his own safety to⁸ (before) that of his country. I lead⁹ the army along the river.

¹ πάντα τὰ ὕλα.—² ἀποστέλλω.—³ ἀπέρχομαι.—⁴ Old man, γέρον.—⁵ Moves, πορεύεται.—⁶ Above, ὑπέρ with Gen.—⁷ Brave man, ἀνδρεῖος.—⁸ The coward prefers . . . to, ὁ δειλὸς αἰρεῖται . . . πρό.—⁹ I lead, ἄγω.

An eye for an eye, and a tooth¹ for a tooth. Virtue instead of beauty,² and happiness instead of pleasure. On account of fear I am not able to speak. Above us is the heaven, and beneath us is the earth. I descended from the mountain and brought a tree with me. What ye hear in the darkness, speak in the light. A certain one, selling³ a house, carried around a stone from it for a sample.⁴ Those who dwell⁵ about the river know nothing concerning these things. On account of the death of the Cyclops,⁶ Apollo was sent down⁷ from heaven into the earth, and served⁸ in Thessaly with Admetus.

¹ A tooth, ὀδούς.—² Beauty, κάλλος.—³ Selling, πωλών.—⁴ εἰς δῆγμα.—⁵ οἱ οἰκοῦντες.—⁶ τῶν Κυκλώπων.—⁷ Was sent down, κατεπέμφθη.—⁸ Served, ἐθήτευσεν.

§ 86. Promiscuous Exercises.

1. FABLES.

Λύκος ἰδὼν ποιμένας ἐσθίοντας ἐν σκηνῇ πρόβατον, ἐγγὺς προσελθὼν, ἡλίκος,¹ ἔφη, ἂν ᾦν θόρυβος, εἰ ἐγὼ τοῦτο ἐποιοῦν!

Λέαινα, ὀνειδιζομένη ὑπὸ ἀλώπεκος, ἐπὶ τὸ² διὰ παντός³ ἔνα τί κτειν, ἔνα, ἔφη, ἀλλὰ λέοντα.

¹ ἡλίκος . . . θόρυβος, what a tumult there would be.—² ἐπὶ το . . . τί κτειν, for her bringing forth.—³ χρόνον understood, in all her lifetime.

2. ANECDOTES.

Ἀρίστιππος ἐρωτηθεὶς, τίνα ἐστὶν, ἃ δεῖ τοὺς παῖδας· μανθάνειν, ἔφη, οἷς¹ ἄνδρες γενόμενοι χρήσονται. Ἀντισθένης ἐρωτηθεὶς, τί τῶν μαθημάτων ἀναγκαιότατον, ἔφη, τὸ κακὰ ἀπομαθεῖν. Ζήνων πρὸς τὸ² φλυαροῦν μειράκιον, διὰ τοῦτο, εἶπε, δύο ὧτα ἔχομεν, στόμα δὲ ἓν, ἵνα πλείω μὲν ἀκούωμεν, ἥττονα δὲ λέγωμεν. Ἀριστοτέλης ὀνειδιζόμενός ποτε ὅτι πονηρῶ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐλεημοσύνην ἔδωκεν, οὐ τὸν τρόπον, ἔφη, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἡλέησα. Πλάτων ὀργιζόμενός ποτε τῷ οἰκέτῃ, ἐπιστάντος³ Ξενοκράτους, λαβὼν,⁴ ἔφη, τοῦτον, μαοτίγῳσον· ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀργίζομαι.

¹ οἷς . . . χρῆσονται, what they will use.—² πρὸς τό, to the talkative, &c.—³ ἐπιστάντος, standing by.—⁴ λαβὼν τοῦτον, taking this person, or take this person and.

3. PLATO'S GORGIAS, CHAP. 79.

Ὡςπερ Ὅμηρος λέγει, διενείμαντο τὴν ἀρχὴν ὁ Ζεὺς καὶ ὁ Ποσειδῶν καὶ ὁ Πλούτων, ἐπειδὴ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς παρέλαβον· ἦν οὖν νόμος ὁδε περὶ ἀνθρώπων ἐπὶ Κρόνου,¹ καὶ αἰὲ καὶ νῦν ἔτι ἔστιν ἐν θεοῖς, τῶν ἀνθρώπων τὸν μὲν δικαίως τὸν βίον διελθόντα καὶ ὀσίως, ἐπειδὴν τελευτήσῃ, εἰς μακάρων νήσους ἀπιόντα οἰκεῖν ἐν πάσῃ εὐδαιμονίᾳ ἐκτὸς κακῶν, τὸν δὲ ἀδίκως καὶ ἀθέως εἰς τὸ τῆς τίσεώς τε καὶ δίκης δεσμωτήριον, ὃ δὴ τάρταρον καλοῦσιν, ἵέναι.

¹ ἐπὶ Κρόνου, in the time of Saturn.

4. FROM ISOCRATES.

Ζεὺς Ἡρακλέα καὶ Τάνταλον γεννήσας (ὥς οἱ μῦθοι λέγουσι καὶ πάντες πιστεύουσι) τὸν μὲν, διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν, ἀθάνατον ἐποίησε· τὸν δέ, διὰ τὴν κακίαν, ταῖς μεγίσταις τιμωρίας ἐκόλασεν. Οἷς χρη παραδείγμασι χρωμένους ὀρέγεσθαι τῆς καλοκαγαθίας· καὶ μὴ μόνον τοῖς ὑφ' ἡμῶν εἰρημένοις ἐμμένειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ποιητῶν τὰ βέλτιστα μανθάνειν, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων σοφιστῶν, εἴ τι χρήσιμον εἰρήκασιν, ἀναγιγνώσκειν. Ὡςπερ γὰρ τὴν μέλιτταν ὀρῶμεν ἐφ' ἅπαντα μὲν τὰ βλαστήματα καθιζάνουσιν, ἀφ' ἐκάστου δὲ τὰ χρήσιμα λαμβάνουσιν· οὕτω χρη καὶ τοὺς παιδείας ὀρεγομένους μηδενὸς μὲν ἀπείρως ἔχειν, πανταχόθεν δὲ τὰ χρήσιμα συλλέγειν. Μόλις γὰρ ἂν τις ἐκ ταύτης τῆς ἐπιμελείας τὰς τῆς φύσεως ἀμαρτίας ἐπικρατήσειεν.

5. XENOPHON. CYR. I. 2. 6.

Οἱ παῖδες τῶν Περσῶν, οἱ εἰς τὰ διδασκαλεῖα

φοιτῶντες, διάγουσι μανθάνοντες δικαιοσύνην· καὶ λέγουσι, ὅτι ἐπὶ τοῦτο ἔρχονται, ὥσπερ παρ' ἡμῖν οἱ τὰ γράμματα μαθησόμενοι. Οἱ δὲ ἄρχοντες αὐτῶν διατελοῦσι τό πλεῖστον τῆς ἡμέρας δικάζοντες αὐτοῖς. Γίγνεται γὰρ δὴ καὶ παισὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ὥσπερ ἀνδράσιν, ἐγκλήματα καὶ κλοπῆς καὶ ἀρπαγῆς, καὶ βίας καὶ ἀπάτης καὶ κακολογίας καὶ ἄλλων, οἷων δὴ εἰκός. Οὓς δ' ἂν γνῶσι τούτων τι ἀδικοῦντας, τιμωροῦνται. Κολάζουσι δὲ καὶ οὓς ἂν ἀδίκως ἐγκαλοῦντας εὐρίσκωσι.

6. Id.

Δικάζουσι δὲ καὶ ἐγκλήματος, οὗ ἕνεκα ἄνθρωποι μισοῦσι μὲν ἀλλήλους μάλιστα, δικάζονται δὲ ἥκιστα, ἀχαριστίας· καὶ ὃν ἂν γνῶσι δυνάμενον μὲν χάριν ἀποδιδόναι, μὴ ἀποδιδόντα δὲ, κολάζουσι καὶ τοῦτον ἰσχυρῶς. Οἷονται γὰρ τοὺς ἀχαρίστους καὶ περὶ θεοῦς ἂν μάλιστα ἀμελῶς ἔχειν, καὶ περὶ γονέας καὶ πατρίδα καὶ φίλους. Διδάσκουσι δὲ τοὺς παῖδας καὶ σωφροσύνην.

7.

Τὸ μὲν χρυσίον ἐν τῷ πυρὶ βασανίζομεν, τοὺς δὲ φίλους ἐν ταῖς ἀτυχίαις διαγιγνώσκομεν.—*Isocrates.*

Διὰ τοῦτο οἶμαι ἡμᾶς παῖδας ὄντας τὰς τῶν ποιητῶν γνώμας ἐκμανθάνειν, ἵν' ἄνδρες ὄντες αὐταῖς χρώμεθα.—*Æschines.*

Τὸ ἐμὸν σῶμα, ὃ παῖδες, ὅταν τελευτήσω, μήτε ἐν χρυσῷ θῆτε, μήτε ἐν ἀργύρῳ μήτε ἐν ἄλλῳ μηδενί, ἀλλὰ τῇ γῇ ὡς τάχιστα ἀπόδοτε. Τί

γὰρ τούτου μακαριώτερον τοῦ γῆ μιχθῆναι, ἢ πάντα μὲν τὰ καλὰ, πάντα δὲ τὰ γαυρὰ φύει τε καὶ τρέφει; Ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ ἄλλως φιλάνθρωπος ἐγενόμην, καὶ νῦν ἡδέως ἂν μοι δοκῶ κοινωνῆσαι τοῦ εὐεργετοῦντος ἀνθρώπους.—Xenophon.

8.

Ἰσοκράτης κάκιστον ἄρχοντα ἔλεγεν εἶναι, τὸν ἄρχειν ἑαυτοῦ μὴ δυνάμενον. Ἐρωτηθεὶς, διὰ ποίαν αἰτίαν τοὺς ἄλλους διδάσκων λέγειν, αὐτὸς σιωπᾷ, ἔφη· καὶ γὰρ ἡ ἀκρόνη αὐτῇ μὲν οὐ τέμνει, τὰ δὲ ξίφη ὀξέα ποιεῖ. Ἐρωτηθεὶς, τίνι οἱ φιλόπονοι τῶν ῥαθύμων διαφέρουσιν; εἶπεν, ὥς οἱ εὐσεβεῖς τῶν ἀσεβῶν, ἐλπίσιν ἀγαθαῖς. Ἰδὼν νεανίαν φιλοπονοῦντα, ἔφη· κάλλιστον ὄψον τῷ γήρατι ἀρτύεις. Λάλου τινὸς σχολάζειν παρ' αὐτῷ βουλομένου, διττοὺς ἤτησε μισθούς· τοῦ δὲ τὴν αἰτίαν πυθομένου· Ἐνα μὲν (ἔφη), ἵνα λαλεῖν μάθῃς, τὸν δὲ ἕτερον, ἵνα σιγᾷ.

VOCABULARY.

7

VOCABULARY.

A.

ἀγαθός, ἡ, ὄν, good; brave.

ἀγάπη, ης, ἡ, love.

ἄγγελος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (γεννάω) a messenger.

• ἀγέννητος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (γεννάω) unbegotten.

Ἁγίς, ιδος, ὁ, Agis.

ἅγιος, α, ον, holy.

ἄγκυρα, ας, ἡ, an anchor.

ἄγω, ἄξω, ἡχα and ἀγήοχα,

ἡγμαι, 2 Aor. ἡγαγον, to lead; to drive; ἄγε, come on.

ἄγών, ὦνος, ὁ, a contest, a combat; a game.

ἄγωνίζομαι, σομαι, ἡγώνισμαι, to contend, to fight for a prize.

ἀδελφός, οὔ, ὁ, ἡ, a brother.

Ἅιδης, ου, ὁ, Hades, the monarch of the infernal world.

εἰς Ἅιδου, scil. δόμον, or οἶκον, the mansion of Hades, the infernal world.

ἀδικέω, ἴσω, ἡδίκηκα, (δίκη) to do injustice, to injure.

ἀδίκημα, ατος, τό, an act of injustice, an offence.

ἀδικία, ας, ἡ, injustice, injury.

ἄδικος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, unjust.

ἀδίκως, unjustly.

ἀδοξία, ας, ἡ, (δόξα) want of reputation; dishonour.

ἄδω, ἄσω, (contr. from αἰδω) to sing.

ἀεί and αἰεί, always.

ἄθάνατος, -ον, ὁ, ἡ, (θάνατος) immortal.

ἄθεώς, (θεός) impiously; wickedly.

Ἀθῆναι, ὦν, αἱ, Athens.

Ἀθηναῖος, α, ον, Athenian.

ἄθλητής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἄθλος, a combat) a wrestler, a combatant in the games.

Ἄθως, ω, ὁ, Athos, a mountain.

Αἴγυπτος, ου, ἡ, Egypt.

Αἰγύπτιος, ου, ὁ, Egyptian.

αἰδέομαι, οὔμαι, αἰδέσομαι, ἡδεσμαι, ἡδέσθην, (αἰδώς) to respect, to reverence; to be ashamed.

αἰδώς, οὗς, ἡ, respect, reverence, decorum, modesty, shame.

αἰκίζω, Pass. ομαι, to treat with ignominy, to torture, to harass.

αἰρετός, ἡ, ὄν, eligible; preferable.

αἰρέω, ὦ, ἴσω, ἡρῃκα, 2 Aor. εἶλον, to take, to seize; Mid.

αἰρέομαι, οὔμαι, εἰλόμην, to take to one's self, to choose.

αἰσχρός, ἡ, ὄν, ugly; base, disgraceful.

αἰσχύνη, ης, ἡ, shame, disgrace; modesty.

αἰσχύνω, υνῶ, ἡσχυνκα, to shame,

Mid. αἰσχίνομαι, to be ashamed of; to reverence.

αἰτέω, ῶ, ἴσω, ἥτηκα, to ask.

αἰτία, ας, ἡ a cause.

αἰών, ὦνος, ὁ, time, a space of time, an age; eternity.

ἀκινάκης, ου, ὁ, a Persian sword, a scimitar.

ἀκόνη, ης, ἡ, a whetstone.

ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, ἀκήκοα, to hear; *Perf. Pass.* ἤκουσμαι.

ἀκρόπολις, εως, ἡ, (ἄκρος, πόλις). an upper town, a citadel.

ἀκτή, ῆς, ἡ, (ἄγνυμι, ἄγω, to break) a broken rocky shore, a shore.

ἀλήθεια, ας, ἡ, truth.

ἀληθής, ἐός, οὗς, ὁ, ἡ, true.

ἀληθῶς, truly.

ἀλκή, strength, vigor.

ἀλλά, but.

ἀλλήλων, ους, of each other; *Nom. not used.*

ἄλλος, η, ο, another; οἱ ἄλλοι, the rest (*ceteri*).

ἄλλως, otherwise, in other respects.

ἀλόγιστος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, (*α* priv. and λόγος) irrational, inconsiderate.

ἄλωπηξ, εκος, ἡ, a fox.

ἄμαθής, ἐός, ὁ, ἡ, (μανθάνω) unlearned, ignorant.

ἄμαθία, ας, ἡ, ignorance.

ἁμαρτάνω, ἁμαρτήσω, ἡμάρτηκα, 2 *Aor.* ἡμαρτον, to err; to mis-; to commit offence.

ἁμαρτία, ας, ἡ, error, fault; sin.

ἄμελῶς, (μέλει, curæ est) negligently, carelessly; ἄμελῶς ἔχειν, to be neglectful.

ἄμητωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (μήτηρ) motherless.

ἄμπελῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a vineyard.

ἄν, employed with verbs gives them the idea of uncertainty and mere possibility; thus, ἔλεγον, I was speaking, ἔλεγον ἄν, I would be speaking; ἦλθον, I came, ἦλθον ἄν, I would have come; λέγοιμι, I might speak, λέγοιμι ἄν, I might perhaps speak. ἄν after Relatives has the force of *cunque*; ὅς ἄν, whoever.

ἄν, for εἰάν or ἤν, if, distinguished from the former, by beginning a clause.

ἀναβαίνω, βήσομαι, βέβηκα, 2 *Aor.* ἀνέβην, (βαίνω) to go up, to ascend.

ἀναβιβάζω, άσω, (βιβάζω, βάζω, βαίνω, βάω) to cause to ascend. ἀναγιγνώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνωκα, (γινγνώσκω) 2 *Aor.* ἀνέγνων, to read.

ἀναγκαῖος, α, ον, necessary, unavoidable.

ἀνάγκη, ης, ἡ, necessity.

ἄναξ, κτος, ὁ, a king, a prince.

ἀνείμι, *Inf.* ἀνιέναι, *Part.* ἀνιών, *Imperf. Past.* ἀνῆειν, (ἀνά, εἶμι, to go, see § 61) to go up to ascend.

ἄνεμος, ου, ὁ, wind.

ἀνευ, with *gen.*, without.

ἀνευρίσκω, εῖσω, *Aor.* ἀνέϊρον, (εὐρίσκω) to find out, to discover.

ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ, a man.
 ἄνθος, εὐς, οὐς, τό, a flower.
 ἀνθρώπινος, η, ον, pertaining to man, human.
 ἄνθρωπος, οὐ, ὁ, a human being, a man.
 ἀνιαρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ἀνία, sadness, trouble) sad, troublesome.
 ἀνιάω, ὦ, ἄσω, to cause pain, to grieve (τινά) any one; *Mid.* ἀνιῶμαι, to grieve.
 ἀνίστημι, στήσω, ἔστηκα. (ἵστημι) to set up, to raise up; ἀναστῆναι, to rise.
 ἀνοδύρομαι, *Aor. Mid.* ἀνωδυράμην, (ὀδύρομαι, ὀδύρω) to wail aloud.
 ἀντιλέγω, ξω, to speak against, to contradict.
 ἀντιπαρασκευάζω, ἄσω, (σκευάζω, σκεύος) to prepare against; *Mid.* to prepare one's self against.
 Ἀντισθένης, εὐς, οὐς, Antisthenes.
 ἄντρον, οὐ, τό, a cavern.
 ἄνωθεν, from above; upper.
 ἄξιος, α, ον, worthy.
 ἀόρατος, οὐ, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀράω, to see) invisible.
 ἀπαγγέλλω, εἰῶ, ἡγγέλκα, (ἀγγέλλω) to bear back word, to report.
 ἀπαλλαγὴ, ἡς, ἡ, a release, liberation.
 ἀπαλλάττω, ἄξω, ἀπήλλαχα, 2. *Aor. Pass.* ἀπηλλάγην, to liberate, to free; *Mid.* ἀπαλλάττεσθαι, to depart.
 ἅπας, ασα, αν, all, every.
 ἀπάτη, ης, ἡ, (ἀπατάω, to deceive) deception, fraud, deceit.

ἄπατωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (πατήρ) fatherless.
 ἄπειμι, *Inf.* ἀπιέναι, *Part.* ἀπιών, (ἀπό, εἶμι, to go, see § 61) to go away, to depart.
 ἀπείρως (ἀπειρος, inexperienced, not having proved) ἔχειν ἀπείρως τινός, to be unacquainted with any thing.
 ἀπέρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἐλήλυθα, *Aor.* ἀπῆλθον, (ἔρχομαι) to go away, to depart.
 ἀποβάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, (βάλλω) to cast away, to loose.
 ἀποδιδράσκω, δράσω, δέδρακα, (δράω) *Aor.* ἀπέδραῶν, to run away (as a servant).
 ἀποδίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα, (δίδωμι) to give back, to restore, to pay; *Mid.* ἀποδίδομαι, to sell.
 ἀποθνήσκω, θανοῦμαι, (θνήσκω) to die; *Aor.* ἀπέθανον.
 ἀποκτείνω, ενῶ, ἀπέκτονα. 1 *Aor.* ἀπέκτεινα, (κτείνω) to slay.
 ἀπολείπω, ψω, λείλοιπα and λείψα, *Aor.* ἔλιπον, (λείπω) to leave behind, to abandon.
 ἀπόλλυμι, (ῥύλλυμι) ὀλῶ, ὤλεκα, *Aor.* ὤλεσα, to destroy; *Mid.* ἀπόλλυμαι, ολοῦμαι, *Aor.* ἀπώλόμην, to perish. So 2 *Perf. Act.* ἀπόλωλα, I am undone, I perish.
 Ἀπόλλων, ωνος, ὁ, Apollo.
 ἀπομανθάνω (ἀπό, μανθάνω) to unlearn.
 ἀποστέλλω, εἰῶ, ἀπέσταλκα, 1 *Aor.* ἀπέστειλα, (στέλλω) to send forth, to send away.

ἀποσφάττω, σφάξω, (σφάττω) to slaughter, to murder, to stab; *Mid.* ἀποσφάττομαι, to stab one's self.

ἀποτυγχάνω, τεύξομαι, 2 *Aor.* ἀπέτυχον, (τυγχάνω) to fail of, not to obtain.

ἀποφεύγω, φεύξομαι, ἀποπέφυγα, *Aor.* ἀπέφυγον, (ἀπό, φεύγω) to flee away, to escape.

ἄπτω, ἄψω, ἥφα, *Aor.* ἥψα, to fasten or apply one thing to another, hence to kindle, to set on fire, by bringing the torch in contact with the fire; *Mid.* ἄπτομαι, to connect one's self with, to lay hold of, to cling to.

Ἄργος, ους, τό, Argos, a city in Argolis.

Ἄργος, ου, ὁ, Argus.

ἄργυρος, ου, ὁ, silver.

ἀρέσκω, ἀρέσω, ἥρεσμαι, ἥρεσθην, to please.

ἀρετή, ἥς, ἡ, virtue.

Ἀριάδρη, ἥς, ἡ, Ariadne.

Ἀριστιππος, ου, ὁ, Aristippus.

ἄριστος, η, ον, best.

Ἀριστοτέλης, εος, ὁ, Aristotle.

ἄρμα, ατος, τό, a chariot.

ἁρμάτειος, α, ον, pertaining to a chariot.

Ἀρμονία, ας, ἡ, Harmonia.

ἄρπαγή, ἥς, ἡ, (ἄρπάζω) a seizure, robbery.

ἄρσεν, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, male.

ἄρτυω, ὕσω, ἥρτυκα, (ἄρω, to join, to fit) to join, to put together, to prepare.

ἀρχή, ἥς, ἡ, a beginning, a taking the lead, a government.

ἄρχω, ξω, ἥρχα, to begin, to take the lead of, to govern; *Mid.* ἄρχομαι, to begin (for one's self).

ἄρχων, οντος, ὁ, a ruler, a magistrate.

ἀσεβής, εος, ὁ, ἡ, (σέβω) impious.

ἀσθενέω, ὦ, ἥσω, ἡσθένηκα, (σθένος, strength) to be weak, to be sick.

ἀσθενής, ἐς, εος, ὁ, ἡ, weak, infirm, sick. *Comp.* ἀσθενέστερος.

ἀσκέω, ὦ, ἥσω, ἥσκηκα, to exercise, to train, to practise.

ἄστήρ, ἐρος, ὁ, a star.

ἄστυ, εος, τό, a city.

Ἀστυάγης, εος, ὁ, Astyages.

ἀσφαλής, εος, ὁ, ἡ, (σφάλω) safe, secure.

Ἀτρεΐδης, ου, ὁ, Atrides, son of Atreus.

ἀτυχία, ας, ἡ, (τύχη) misfortune.

αὐτός, ἡ, ὁ, self (ipse); with the article, the same; in the oblique cases alone, him, her, it; see § 21; ταῦτα, these things; ταῦτά (τὰ αὐτά), the same things.

ἄφανής, εος, ὁ, ἡ, (φαίνω) not conspicuous, obscure, invisible.

ἀφίστημι, ἀποστήσω, ἀφέστηκα, *Aor.* ἀπέστην, to remove, to cause to withdraw; *Mid.* ἀφίσταμαι, to withdraw, to cease from.

Ἀφροδίτη, ἥς, ἡ, Venus.

ἄφροσύνη, ἥς, ἡ, (ἄφρων) folly, want of sense.

ἄφρων, ονος, (φρόνη) senseless, foolish.

ἄφρωνος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (φωνή) without voice, dumb, speechless.

ἄχαριστία, ας, ἡ, (χάρις) ingratitude.

ἄχάριστος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, ungrateful.

ἄχθομαι, ἐσομαι, (ἄχθος, ἄγω) to be burdened, to grieve, to be disgusted.

B.

βαθύς, εἶα, ὕ, deep.

βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, Aor. ἔβαλον, to cast, to throw, to shoot.

βαρύς, εἶα, ὕ, heavy, oppressive. βάρος, εος, τό, a weight, a burden.

βαρύνω, ννῶ, βεβάρυνκα, (βαρύς) to burden, to weigh down, to oppress; *Mid.* βαρύνομαι, to become heavy.

βασανίζω, ἴσω, (βάσανος, a touchstone) to try, to prove.

βασίλεια, ας, ἡ, a reign, a kingdom.

βασίλειον, ου, τό, and βασίλεια, ων, τά, a royal abode, a palace.

βασιλεύς, ἐως, ὁ, a king.

βέβαιος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, and ος, α, ον, firm, sure, permanent.

βέλος, εος, τό, (βάλλω), a missile weapon.

βελτίων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀγαθός) better; βέλτιστος, best.

βία, ας, ἡ, force, violence.

βίος, ου, ὁ, life, a livelihood.

βλαβερός, ἄ, ὄν, (βλάβη, βλάπτω) injurious.

βλάπτω, ψα, βέβλαφα, to injure.

βλάστημα, ατος, τό, (βλαστίανα) a bud, shoot, flower.

βλέπω, ψω, βέβλεφα, to look at, to see, to behold.

Βοιωτία, ας, ἡ, Bæotia.

βότρυς, νος, ὁ, a cluster of grapes.

βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, to will, to choose.

βοῦς, βοός, ὁ, ἡ, an ox, a cow, a bull.

βραδέως, (βραδύς, slow) slowly.

βραχύς, εἶα, ὕ, short, brief.

βροντή, ἥς, ἡ, thunder.

βωμός, οὔ, ὁ, an altar.

Γ.

γάρ, for.

γαστήρ, ἐρος, ἡ, a belly, stomach.

γέ gives emphasis and distinctness to the word with which it is connected, certainly, particularly, at least.

γελῶ, ᾧ, ἄσω, γεγέλακα, to laugh.

γενετή, ἥς, ἡ, (γένος) birth.

γενναῖος, α, ον, noble, excellent.

γενναίως, nobly, courageously.

γεννάω, ᾧ, ἴσω, γεγέννηκα, to beget, to produce.

γένος, εος, ονς, τό, a race, descent, kind.

γέφυρα, ας, ἡ, a bridge.

γῆ, γῆς, ἡ, the earth; a land.

γῆλοφος, ου, ὁ, (γῆ, λόφος, a hill) a rising ground, a hill.

γῆρας, ατος, τό, old age.

γίγνομαι, (γένω obs.) γενήσομαι,

γίγωνα, *Pass.* γεγένημαι, 2
Aor. Mid. ἐγενόμην, to become,
to happen.

γινώσκω, γνῶσομαι, ἔγνωκα,
Aor. ἔγνων, to know.

γλυκὺς, εἶα, ὕ, sweet, *Comp.*
γλυκίων.

γλῶσσα, ἡς, ἡ, the tongue.

γνώμη, ἡς, ἡ, (γνώω, i. q. γιγ-
νώσκω) sentiment, opinion,
judgment.

γονεὺς, ἑως, ὁ, (γένω, γίγνομαι)
a generator, a father; οἱ γονεῖς,
parents.

γραῖα, ας, ἡ, (γεραιός) an old
woman.

γράμμα, ατος, τό, (γράφω) any
thing written, writing; *Pl.* τὰ
γράμματα, letters, literature,
the elements of knowledge.

γράφω, ψω, γέγραφα, to write, to
paint.

Γρύλλος, ου, ὁ, Gryllus.

γυνή, γυναικίως, ἡ, a woman.

Δ.

δαίμων, ονος, ὁ, a divinity, dæ-
mon.

δάκνω, (δακ, δηκ) δήξομαι, δέδη-
χα, ἔδακον, *Pass.* δέδηγμαι, to
bite.

δάκρυον, ου, τό, a tear.

δακρύω, ὕσω, to shed tears, to
weep.

δάμαλις, εως, ἡ, a heifer.

Δαναός, οὔ, ὁ, Danaus.

Δαναοί, ὧν, οἱ, descendants of
Danaus, Grecians.

δέ, a particle of connection,

whether copulative, or disjunc-
tive, and, but.

δεῖ, *Subj.* δέη, *Opt.* δέοι, *Inf.* δεῖν,
Part. δέον, *Fut.* δεήσει, it is
necessary.

δεῖδω, δέισομαι, δέδια, and δέδοι-
κα, to fear, *Perf.* δέδοικα, I fear.

δείκνυμι, δείξω, *Perf. Pass.* δέ-
δειγμαι, to show.

δειλός, ἡ, ὅν, (δεῖδω, to fear)
cowardly, timid.

δεινός, ἡ, ὅν, (δέος, fear) fearful,
dreadful; hence applied to any
thing which inspires strong
feeling, as mighty, powerful,
grievous, strange; ας, δεινός
λέγειν, mighty to speak; δεινός
ἐξευρεῖν πόρους, skilful to find
out expedients. *Comp.* δεινότε-
ρος, *Sup.* δεινότατος.

δέκα, ten.

δεκάπηγος, υ, (δέκα, πῆγος) ten
cubits long.

δέρμα, ατος, τό, a skin, a hide.

δεσμοτήριον, ου, τό, (δεσμός, a
bond, δέω, to bind) a prison.

δεσπότης, ου, ὁ, a master, a lord.

δέχομαι, δέξομαι, δεδεγμαι, to
receive.

δή (contr. from ἤδη), at this mo-
ment, already, at once; hence
introduced constantly to give
liveliness and vigour to dis-
course; answers to our you see,
indeed, &c.

Δημοσθένης, εος, ους, Demosthe-
nes.

διαβαίνειν, βῆσομαι, βέβηκα, διέ-
βην, (βαίνα) to go through, to
cross over.

διαγιγνώσκω, γινώσμαι, ἔγνωκα, (γιγνώσκω) to distinguish.

διάγω, ξω, to lead through, to lead across; *with ellipsis of χρόνον*, to spend one's time, to continue.

διαγωνίζομαι, ἴσμαι, διηγώνισμαι, to keep contending.

διαδίδωμι, δώσω, δεδωκα, (δίδωμι) to distribute.

διάλυσις, εως, ἡ, (λύω, to loose) separation, dissolution.

διαλύω, σω, διαλέλυκα, (λύω) to dissolve.

διαμένω, ᾧ, διαμεμένηκα, (μένω) to remain, to stay, to continue.

διανέμω, ᾧ, διανενέμηκα, to share, to allot, to distribute.

διασκάπτω, ψω, (σκάπτω) to dig through, undermine.

διατάσσω, ξω, διατέταχα, (τάσσω) to dispose, to arrange, to regulate.

διατελέω, ᾧ, ἔσω, διατετέλεκα, (τελέω) to accomplish, to continue, or spend one's time; διατελεῖ μανθάνων, he spends his time learning.

διατρίβω, ψω, διατέτριφα, *Perf. Pass.* τέτριμμαι, (τρίβω) to wear away, to consume, to spend time.

διαφέρω, οῖσω, *Aor.* διήνεγκα, (φέρω) to differ, to surpass.

διαφυλάττω, ξω, (φυλάττω, φύλαξ, a guard) to continue guarding, to preserve.

διδασκαλεῖον, ου, τό, a place of instruction, a school.

διδάσκαλος, ου, ὁ, a teacher.

διδάσκω, διδάξω, δεδίδαχα, δεδιδάγμαι, to teach.

δίδωμι, δώσω, δεδωκα, to give.

διερχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἐλήλυθα, *Aor.* διήλθον, to go through.

δικάζω, άσω, (δικη, justice) to judge, to administer justice, to pronounce sentence; *Mid.* δικάζομαι, to conduct a suit.

δίκαιος, α, ον, just.

δικαιοσύνη, ης, ἡ, justice.

δικαίως, justly.

δικαστής, ου, ὁ, a judge.

δίκη, ης, ἡ, justice, a suit at law.

Διογένης, εος, ὁ, Diogenes.

διοικέω, ᾧ, ἦσω, διώκηκα, (οἶκος) to regulate household affairs, to dispose, to administer.

διορύσσω, ξω, διώρυχα, (ορύσσω) to dig through.

δίς, twice.

διττός, ἡ, ὄν, and δισσός, double.

δίφορος, ου, ὁ, (δῖς and φέρω, δίφορος, bearing two) a charioteer's seat.

δίψος, εος, τό, (δίψα) thirst.

διώκω, ξω, δεδίωχα, to pursue.

δμωή, ης, ἡ, a maid-servant.

δοκέω, ᾧ, δόξω, *Perf. Pass.* δέδογμαι, to think, to seem; δοκεῖ, it seems good; δέδοκται, it is resolved upon.

δόξα, ης, ἡ, an opinion, estimation, reputation, glory.

δοῦλος, ου, ὁ, a slave, a subject of despotic power.

δύναμαι, δυνήσομαι, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυνήθην, to be able; *Part.* δυνάμενος.

δυναστεία, ας, ἥ, (δύναμαι) power, official authority, sway.

δύο and δύο, two.

δύομαι, δύσομαι, ἐδυσάμην, (δύω, to submerge) to go under, to set; as the sun, from his being supposed to sink in the ocean.

δυστυχίω, ᾧ, ἦσω, (δύς and τύχη, fortune) to be unfortunate.

δυστυχία, ας, ἥ, misfortune.

δῶρον, ου, τό, (δῶω, δίδωμι) a gift.

E.

ἐάν, with Subj., if.

ἐαυτοῦ, ἧς, οὔ, of himself, herself, &c.

ἐγγύς, with Gen., near.

ἐγκαλέω, ᾧ, ἔσω, ἐγκέκληκα, (καλέω) to accuse, to inculpate.

ἐγκλημα, ατος, τό, a charge, an accusation.

ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ or μου, I.

εἰ, if, with Ind. and Opt.

εἶδω (obs.) 2 Aor. εἶδον, to see.

See ὁράω.

εἰδωλον, (εἶδος, a form) an image, a picture.

εἰδώς, knowing Perf. Part. from οἶδα, quod vide.

εἶκω, to be like, to resemble, to seem; εἵκει, it seems, it resembles.

εἰκός, ὅτος, τό, that which is like, that which is probable, natural.

εἰκών, ὄνος, ἥ, an image.

εἰμί, to be. See § 65.

εἴμι, Inf. ἵεναι, Part. ἰών, (see § 65) to go.

εἶπον, I spoke, I said, 2 Aor. from ἔπω (obs.)

εἰρημένος, η, ον, Pass. Part. of ῥέω.

εἰρήνη, ης, ἥ, peace.

εἷς, μία, ἓν, one.

εἰσελάνω, εἰσελάσω, εἰσελήλακα, (ἐλάνω) to drive into, to ride or march into.

εἰσέρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἐλήλυθα, 2 Aor. εἰσῆλθον, to come into.

ἕκαστος, η, ον, each, every one.

ἑκατόν, a hundred.

ἐκδεῖρω, τρω, ἐκδέδαρκα, (δέρω) to flay, to skin.

ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, he, that person.

ἐκκλησία, ας, ἥ, (καλέω, to call) a popular assembly.

ἐκπλέω, εὔσω, πέπλευκα, (ἐκ, πλέω) to sail out, to sail away.

ἐκποιέω, ᾧ, ἦσω, πεποίηκα, to complete, to make, to deliver.

ἐκτός, outside, without.

ἐκών, οὔσα, ὄν, willing, voluntary.

ἐλάττων, ονος, ὁ, ἥ, less, smaller.

ἐλαύνω, ἐλάσω Att. ἐλῶ, ἐλήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι, ἠλάθην, to drive; elliptically, to advance, to march.

ἐλάχιστος, η, ον, Sup. of ἐλάττων, least, smallest.

ἐλεέω, ᾧ, ἴσω (ἐλεος, pity) to compassionate.

ἐλεημοσύνη, ης, ἥ, pity, alms.

ἐλεύθερος, α, ον, free.

Ἑλικών, ᾶρος, ὁ, Helicon, a mountain in Bæotia.

Ἑλλάς, ἁδος, ἥ, Greece.

Ἑλλην, ἦνος, ὁ, a Grecian.

Ἑλλήσποντος, ου, ὁ, the Hellespont.

ἐλλιπής, ἑός, ὁ, ἡ, (λείπω, to leave) deficient.

ἐλπίζω, ἰσω, ἡλπικα, to hope, to expect.

ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, hope, expectation.

ἐμβάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, Aor.

ἐνέβαλον, (βάλλω) to throw or cast in; *elliptically*, to empty or discharge itself, as a river.

ἐμμένω, ενῶ, ἐμμεμένηκα, (μένω) to remain in, to endure, to continue.

ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, my, mine.

ἐμπίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, ἐμπέπτωκα, Aor. ἐπέπεσον, (πίπτω) to fall in or among.

ἐμπλήθω, ἥσω, (πλήθω) to be full, to be satisfied.

ἐμφέρω, ἐνοίσω, (φέρω) to bring in.

ἐνδεόμαι, ἐνδεῖσθαι, to want, to need, *with Gen.*

ἐνδύω, δύσω, ἐνδεδυκα, to enter in, to put on; *M.d.* ἐνδύομαι, to put upon one's self.

ἐνεκα, on account of, *with Gen.*

ἐννέα, nine.

ἐνταῦθα, here.

ἐντολή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐντέλλω, to command) a command, a charge.

ἐξαιρέω, ῶ, ἥσω, ἡκα, Aor. ἐξῆilon, (αἰρέω) to take out, to take away forcibly; *Mid.* ἐξαιροῦμαι, to select, to take out.

ἐξαλείφω, ψω, *Perf. Pass.* ἐξάληλμμαι, to wipe out, to efface, to obliterate (ἀλείφω).

ἐξέρχομαι, ἐξελεύσομαι, ἐξελήλυθα, Aor. ἐξήλθον, (έρχομαι) to come out.

ἐξετάζω, ἄσω, to examine, to try.

ἐπαινέω, ῶ, ἔσω, (αἶνος) to praise.

Ἐπαμινώνδας, ου, ὁ, Epaminondas.

ἐπει, since, when, after.

ἐπειδάν, (ἐπειδή and ἄν) *with Subj.*, when, after.

ἐπειδή, since, after, when.

ἔπειτα, (ἐπὶ, εἴτα) then, afterwards, *Lat.* deinde.

ἐπιγράφω, ψω, γέγραφα, (γράφω) to write upon, to inscribe.

ἐπιθυμία, ας, ἡ, (θυμός) desire.

ἐπικρατέω, ῶ, ἥσω, κεκράτηκα, (κράτος, force) to conquer, to overcome.

ἐπιμέλεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπὶ, μέλει, curæ est) care.

ἐπίσημος, ὁ, ἡ, (σημα) distinguished.

ἐπισκοτιέω, ῶ, ἥσω, (σκότος, darkness) to darken, to obscure.

ἐπίσταμαι, *Imp. Part.* ἐπιστάμην, *Fut.* ἐπιστήσομαι, to know.

ἐπιστήμη, ης, ἡ, (ἐπίσταμαι) application, study, knowledge.

ἐπιστολή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπὶ, στέλλω, to send) an epistle.

ἐπιτηδεύω, εὔσω, to be employed with, to pursue, to practise.

ἐπιφέρω, οῖσω, ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, Aor. Act. ἤνεγκα, (φέρω) to bring to, upon, or against; *Mid.*

ἐπιφέρομαι, to bear one's self upon, to rush upon.

ἐπτά, seven.

ἐργάζομαι, ἄσομαι, εἰργασμαι,

(<i>ἔργον</i> , a work) to work, to labour, to perform.	εὐκλεια, ας, ἡ, (<i>κλῆος</i>) renown, glory.
ἐργασία, ας, ἡ, a working, labour, an occupation.	Εὐκλείδης, ου, ὁ, Euclid.
ἐργάτης, ου, ὁ, a labourer, a workman, a performer.	εὐλαβέομαι, οὔμαι, ἡσομαι, to beware of, to shun, to be on one's guard.
ἔργον, ου, τό, a work, labour, deed, business.	εὐνούχος, ου, ὁ, (<i>εὐνή</i> , ἔχω) a eunuch.
ἔρειω, ᾧ, (<i>see</i> ῥέω) to say.	Εὐριπίδης, ου, ὁ, Euripides.
ἐρίζω, ἴσω, (<i>ἔρις</i> , strife) to strive, to contend.	εὐρίσκω, εὐρήσω, εὕρηκα, <i>Aor.</i> εἶρον, to find; to invent.
Ἑρμῆς, οὔ, ὁ, Mercury.	εὐρύς, εἰα, ὕ, wide, broad.
ἐρμυμός, ἡ, ὄν, fortified.	εὐσεβεια, ας, ἡ, (<i>εὐσεβής</i>) piety.
ἐρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, ἐλήλυθα, <i>Aor.</i> ἦλθον, to come.	εὐσεβής, εὖς, ὁ, ἡ, (<i>εὖ</i> , σέβω) pious.
ἐρωτώ, ᾧ, ἥσω, ἠρώτηκα, to interrogate, to ask.	εὐτυχέστερος, <i>Comp.</i> of εὐτυχής.
εἰς for εἰς, into, to.	εὐτυχέω, ᾧ, ἥσω, (<i>εὖ</i> , τύχη) to be fortunate.
ἐσθής, ἡτος, ἡ, (<i>ἐσθίω</i> , to clothe, from <i>ἐννυμι</i> , to put on) clothing.	εὐτυχής, εὖς, ὁ, ἡ, fortunate, prosperous.
ἐσθίω (<i>ἔδω</i>), <i>Fut.</i> ἔδομαι, ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδεσμαι, ἡδέσθην, to eat.	εὐτυχία, ας, ἡ, good fortune, prosperity.
ἔσπε and ἐστ' ἄν, until.	εὐχομαι, εὐξομαι, εὐχμαι, to pray, to supplicate, to desire.
ἕτερος, α, ον, the other of two.	εὐφορος, ὁ, ἡ, (<i>εὖ</i> , φέρω) fruitful.
ἔτι, still, even now, further.	ἔφηβος, ου, ὁ, a grown young man.
ἐτοῖμος, η, ον, ready, prepared.	ἐπίστημι, ἐπιστήσω, ἐφέστηκα, to place on, or by; ἐπέστην, I stood near.
εὖ, well.	ἐχθρός, ἄ, ὄν, hostile; ἐχθρός, οὔ, ὁ, an enemy.
εὐγένεια, ας, ἡ, (<i>εὖ</i> , γένος) high birth, nobility.	ἔχω, ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχηκα, <i>Aor.</i> ἔσχον, to have.
εὐγενής, εὖς, ὁ, ἡ, well-born, noble.	ἕως, until.
εὐδαιμονέω, ᾧ, ἥσω, (<i>εὐδαιμών</i>) to be happy.	
εὐδαιμονία, ας, ἡ, happiness, prosperity.	
εὐδαίμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (<i>εὖ</i> , δαίμων) happy, prosperous.	
εὐεργετέω, ᾧ, ἥσω, (<i>εὖ</i> , ἔργον) to benefit, to do good to.	

Z.

ζάω, ᾧ, *Inf.* ζῆν, (*ζήσω*, ζήσομαι, ἔζηκα, rare) to live; οἱ ζῶντες, the living.

ζεύγνυμι. ζεύω, ἔζευχα, (ζεύγω, obs.) to yoke, to harness, to join.

Ζεύς, Διός and Ζηνός, Jupiter.

ζημία, ας, ἥ, loss, punishment.

Ζήνων, ωνος, ὁ, Zeno.

ζητέω, ὦ, ἴσω, ἐζήτηκα, to seek.

ζητήσις, εως, ἥ, seeking, search, asking.

ζωή, ἴς, ἥ, (ζάω, to live) life.

ζῶον, ου, τό, a living creature, an animal.

H.

ἡγεμών, όνος, ὁ, a leader, a conductor, a guide.

ἡγέομαι, οὔμαι, ἵσομαι, ἡγῆμαι, (ἄγω) to lead, conduct, guide; to think.

ᾔδειν, (from οἶδα) I knew.

ἠδέως, with pleasure, willingly.

ἦδη, at this moment, at once, immediately, already; moreover, even.

ἠδονή, ἥς, ἥ, pleasure.

ἠδύς, εἶα, ύ, sweet, pleasant.

ἥκιστα, least, in the least degree.

ἦκω, ἦξω, to come; Pres. I am come.

ἥλιθιος, α, ον, stupid, foolish.

ἥλικιώτης, ου, ὁ, one of the same age, a contemporary, a mate.

ἥλικος, η, ον, what sort of, how large.

ἥλιος, ου, ὁ, the sun.

ἡμέρα, ας, ἥ, a day.

Ἥρα, ας, ἥ, Juno.

Ἡρακλῆς, έους, ὁ, Hercules.

ἥτιον, ονος, ὁ, ἥ, less, inferior; Neut. ἥτιον.

Ἥφαιστος, ου, ὁ, Vulcan.

ἠχώ, όος, οὔς, ἥ, echo.

Θ.

θάλασσα, ης, ἥ, the sea.

θάνατος, ου, ὁ, (θνήσκω) death.

θάπτω, ψα, τέθαμμαι, to bury.

θαυμαστός, ἥ, όν, (θαῦμα, a wonder) wonderful, admirable.

θέαμα, ατος, τό, (θεάομαι, to survey) a spectacle, a sight.

θεῖος, α, ον, divine.

θέλω, ἴσω, Aor. ἠθέλησα, to will, to wish, to choose.

θεός, οὔ, ὁ, a god.

θερισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (θερίζω, to reap) a harvest.

θηρεύω, σω, (θήρα, a hunt) to hunt, to pursue.

θηρίον, ου, τό, (θήρ) a wild beast.

θησαυρός, οὔ, ὁ, a treasure.

Θησεύς, έως, ὁ, Theseus.

θνήσκω, θανοῖμαι, τέθνηκα, Aor. ἔθανον, to die.

θνητός, ἥ, όν, mortal.

θόρυβος, ου, ὁ, a tumult, disturbance.

θυγάτηρ, έρος, ἥ, a daughter.

θῆμα, ατος, τό, incense, an offering, a sacrifice.

θυμός, οὔ, ὁ, passion, anger; desire.

θύρα, ας, ἥ, a door.

I.

ἴδιος, α, ον, one's own, peculiar, private.

ἱερόν, οὔ, τό, (*Neut. of ἱερός*) any thing consecrated; a temple.

ἱκανός, ἡ, όν, adequate, sufficient, fit, considerable.

ἵνα, in order that.

Ἰναχος, ου, ό, Inachus.

ἰός, οὔ, ό, poison.

ἵππος, ου, ό, a horse.

Ἰσοκράτης, εος, ό, Isocrates.

Ἰσραήλ, (*indeclinable*) Israel.

ἵστημι, στήσω, to place; ἔστησα, I placed; 2 Aor. ἔστην, I stood; *Perf.* ἔστηκα, I stand; *Mid.* ἵσταμαι, to place one's self, to stand.

ἰσχυρός, ά, όν, (*ισχύς*) strong.

ἰσχυρῶς, powerfully, strenuously, severely.

ἰσχύς, ύος, ἡ, strength.

Ἰταλικός, ἡ, όν, Italian.

ἰχθύς, ύος, ό, a fish.

K.

Κάδμος, ου, ό, Cadmus.

κάθημαι, *Imp. Past.* ἐκαθήμην, (*ἤμαι*) to sit.

καθίζάνω, (*καθίζω, ἵζω, ἔδος, a seat*) to sit.

καί, and, also; even.

καιρός, οὔ, ό, a season.

καίω, καύσω, Aor. ἔκανυσα, ἔκηα, to kindle, to set on fire; *Mid.*

καίεσθαι, to burn.

κακία, ας, ἡ, vice, evil, cowardice.

κακολογία, ας, ἡ, (*κακόν, λέγω*) evil speaking, slander.

κακόν, οὔ, τό, an evil, evil.

κακός, ἡ, όν, evil, vicious, wicked, cowardly; *Comp.* κακίων, *Sup.* κάκιστος.

κακῶς, badly, illy, evilly.

καλέω, ᾶ, ἔσω, κέκληκα, κέκλημαι, to call.

καλός, ἡ, όν, beautiful, noble, honourable; *Comp.* καλλίων, *Sup.* κάλλιστος.

καλοκάγαθία, ας, ἡ, nobleness, virtue, uprightness.

καλῶς, beautifully, well, honourably.

κάμνω, καμῶ, κέμνηκα, Aor. ἔκαμον, to labour, to be in distress.

καῶν, for καί ἄν, even if.

καρδία, ας, ἡ, a heart.

καρπός, οὔ, ό, fruit.

καταβαίνω, βήσομαι, βέβηκα, κατέβην, (*βυῖνω*) to go down, to descend.

κατακλίνω, ινῶ, (*κλίνω*) to bend down, to recline.

καταλείπω, ψω, καταλέλειπα, (*κατά, λείπω*) to leave behind to forsake.

καταπολεμέω, ᾶ, ἦσω, (*πολεμέω*) to subdue in war.

κατατίθημι, καταθήσω, τέθεικα, (*τίθημι*) to lay down, to deposite.

καταφρονέω, ᾶ, ἦσω, (*φρονέω*) to contemn, to despise.

καταφυγή, ἡς, ἡ, (*καταφεύγω, to flee for refuge*) a refuge.

κατείδω, (*κατά, εἶδω*) to look down, to survey, to behold.

κατηγορέω, ὦ, ἦσω, κατηγορήκα, (ἀγορεύω) to accuse.

κατιδών, 2 Aor. Part. from κατείδω.

κάτοπιρον, ου, τό, a mirror.

κειμήλιον, ου, τό, (κέμαι, to lie) a burden.

Κελαιναί, ὦν, αἶ, Celænæ.

κελεύω, εὔσω, κεκέλευκα, to command.

κέρας, ατος, τό, a horn.

κέρδος, εος, τό, gain.

κεφαλή, ἥς, ἡ, a head.

κήρυξ, υκος, ό, a herald.

Κιθαιρών, ὄνος, ό, Cithæron.

κίνδυνος, ου, ό, danger.

Κλέαρχος, ου, ό, Clearchus.

κλεινός, ἡ, όν, (κλέος, renown) renowned, celebrated.

κλέος, ους, τό, renown, glory.

κλέπτης, ου, ό, (κλέπτω) a thief.

κλοπή, ἥς, ἡ, theft.

κοινός, ἡ, όν, common.

κοινωνέω, ὦ, ἦσω, κεκοινωνήκα, to partake, to share in.

κολάζω, ἄσω, κεκόλακα, to chastise, to correct, to punish.

κολακεία, ας, ἡ, flattery.

κόλαξ, ακος, ό, a flatterer.

κόμη, ἥς, ἡ, hair.

κόραξ, ακος, ό, a raven, a crow.

κόρη, ἥς, ἡ, a maiden.

κοσμέω, ὦ, ἦσω, κεκόσμηκα, to arrange, to adorn.

κόσμος, ου, ό, order, harmony, ornament; the orderly system of things, the world.

κρατέω, ὦ, ἦσω, κεκράτηκα, (κράτος) to rule, to command, to overcome.

κράτος, εος, τό, power, force, strength.

κρείττων, superior, stronger, better; Sup. κράτιστος, strongest, best.

κρεμάννυμι, κρεμάσω, (κρεμάω) to suspend, to hang up.

κρίσις, εως, ἡ, (κρίνω, to judge) the act of judging, judgment, a decision, a sentence.

Κρίτων, ωνος, ό, Crito.

κροκόδειλος, ου, ό, a crocodile.

Κρόνος, ου, ό, Saturn.

κρύπτω, ψω, Perf. Pass. κέκρυμαι, έκρύφθην, Aor. έκρυβον, to hide.

κτάομαι, ὦμαι, κτήσομαι, to acquire; Perf. κέκτημαι, I possess.

κτῆμα, ατος, τό, (κτάομαι, to acquire) a possession.

κτῆσις, εως, ἡ, the act of possessing, possession.

κτίστης, ου, ό, (κτιζω) a builder, a founder.

κύλιξ, ικος, ἡ, a cup.

κύμα, ατος, τό, a wave.

κύριος, ου, ό, a lord, a master.

Κύρος, ου, ό, Cyrus.

κύων, κυνός, ό, ἡ, a dog.

κώμη, ἥς, ἡ, a village.

κωφός, ἡ, όν, deaf, dumb.

Λ.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, ου, a Lacedæmonian.

λαλέω, ὦ, ἦσω, to talk, to speak.

λάλος, ου, ό, ἡ, talkative, loquacious.

λαμβάνω, λήφομαι, εἴληφα, εἴλημαι, ἐλήφθην, Aor. Act. ἔλαβον, to take, to receive.

λαμπάς, ἄδος, ἥ, a torch.

λαμπρής, ἅ, ὄν, (λάμπω, to shine) splendid, brilliant.

λανθάνω, λήσω, ἐλήθην, ἐλήσμαι, (root λάθω, λήθω) to be concealed, to escape notice; λανθάνω σε τοῦτο ποιῶν, I escape your notice doing this, i. e. I do this without your knowledge.

λέαινα, ης, ἥ, a lioness.

λέγω, λέξω, Perf. Pass. ἐλέγμαι, ἐλέχθην, to speak, to say.

λείβω, ψα, to pour, to distil; Mid. λείβομαι, to flow, to trickle.

λείπω, ψα, λέλοιπα, 1 Perf. ἐλείψα, to leave.

Λερναῖος, α, ὄν, Lernæan.

λευκός, ἥ, ὄν, white.

λέων, ὄντος, ὁ, a lion.

λίγω, ξω, to stop, to cease.

λήθη, ης, ἥ, forgetfulness.

Λήθη, Lethe, the river of oblivion in Hades.

λίθος, ὄν, ὁ, a stone.

λιμήν, ἑνός, ὁ, a harbour.

Λίνος, ὄν, Linus.

λογίζομαι, ἴσους, (λόγος) to reckon, to estimate, to consider.

λόγος, ὄν, ὁ, (λέγω) speech, reason, an account.

λοιπός, ἥ, ὄν, (λείπω, to leave) what is left, rest, remaining;

τὰ λοιπά, the remaining things, the rest; τοῦ λοιποῦ (sc. χρόνου,) for the future.

λούω, λούσω, Perf. Pass. ἐέλουμαι, to wash (particularly the body); to wash the hands, νίπτω· to wash clothes, πλύνω); Mid. λούομαι or λούμαι, to wash one's self.

λόφος, ὄν, ὁ, a summit, a hill.

Λύκιος, ὄν, ὁ, Lycius.

λύκος, ὄν, ὁ, a wolf.

Λυκοῦργος, ὄν, ὁ, Lycurgus.

λυπέω ἴσω, ἐλύπηκα, (λύπη), to grieve, to afflict; Mid. λυπεῖσθαι, to grieve, to be distressed.

λύπη, ης, ἥ, grief, pain.

λύχνος, ὄν, ὁ, a lamp.

M.

μάζα, ης, ἥ, barley bread, a cake.

μάθημα, ατος, τό, (μανθάνω, to learn) any thing learned, knowledge, learning.

μάθησις, εως, ἥ, the act of learning, learning, instruction.

μαθητής, οὔ, ὁ, a learner, a scholar.

Μαῖα, ας, ἥ, Maia.

Μαίανδρος, ὄν, ὁ, Mæander, a river in Asia Minor.

μαίνω, μαῶ, μέμνη, to madden; Mid. μαίνομαι, to be phrensied, to rave.

μάκαρ, ατος, ὁ, ἥ, happy, blest.

μακάριος, α, ὄν, happy.

Μακεδονία, ας, ἥ, Macedonia.

μακρός, ἅ, ὄν, long.

μάλα, very much; μᾶλλον, more.

μάλιστα, most, especially, in the highest degree.

Μανδάνη, ης, ἡ, Mandane.

μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι, μεμάθηκα, Aor. ἔμαθον, to learn, to understand.

μανία, ας, ἡ, madness.

Μαντίνεια, ας, ἡ, Mantinea.

Μαρσύας, ου, ὁ, Marsyas,

μαστιγόω, ὥσω, (μάστιξ, a whip) to whip, scourge.

μάχη, ης, ἡ, a fight, a battle.

μάχομαι, μαχέσομαι and **μαχοῦμαι**, μεμάχημαι, to fight.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα, great; Comp. **μείζων**, greater; Sup. **μέγιστος**, greatest.

μέγα, Neut. used adverbially, greatly.

μέγεθος, εος, τό, greatness.

μέθη, ης, ἡ, drunkenness.

μείζων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, greater. See **μέγας**.

μειράκιον, ου, τό, a young man, a boy.

μέλας, αйна, μέλαν, black.

μελέτη, ης, ἡ, (μελετάω, to exercise) a practising, training, care.

μέλι, ιτος, τό, honey.

μέλισσα and **μέλιττα**, ης, ἡ, a bee.

μέλλω, μελλήσω, to be about to do, to delay; τὸ μέλλον, τὰ μέλλοντα, that which is about to be, the future.

μέμφομαι, μέμφομαι, to blame, to censure.

μέν, a particle corresponding to our indeed, to be sure, in constructions like the following;

κατηγορεῖ μὲν ἐμοῦ, κρίνει δὲ τοῦτον, he accuses indeed me, but places this man on trial; ἀγαθὸς μὲν, δυστυχὴς δέ, good to be sure, but unfortunate. *It is generally used with δέ, and indicates a contrast frequently too slight to be expressed in English.*

μένω, μενῶ, μεμένηκα, to remain. **μέσος**, η, ου, middle, in the midst. **μεταβάλλω**, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, (βάλω) to change.

μεταβολή, ἡς, ἡ, change.

μεταπέμπω, ψω, (πέμπω) to send after; more common in the Mid. **μεταπέμπομαι**, to send for.

μετατίθημι, θήσω, τέθεικα, (τίθημι) to remove, to transfer, to change; Mid. **μετατίθεμαι**, to change one's self.

μέχρις, and **μέχρι**, until.

μή, not, lest; used like the Latin ne, not for an absolute negative (for which οὐ is employed) but conditionally; hence used in prohibitions and dependent propositions; **μὴ λέγε**, **μὴ λέξης**, do not speak.

μηδὲ, (μή, δέ) neither, not even; differs from οὐδὲ as **μή** differs from οὐ.

μηδεὶς, **μηδεμία**, **μηδέν**, no one; it differs from οὐδεὶς, as **μή** from οὐ.

μηδέποτε, (μηδέ, πότε) never.

Μῆδος, ου, a Mede.

μήν, in truth, assuredly, moreover.

μήτε, (μή, τε) both not, neither.
μήτηρ, ἑρως, ἥ, a mother.
μίγνυμι, μίξω, μέμιγμαι, to mingle.

μικρός, ἄ, ὄν, little, small.

Μιλτιάδης, ου, ὁ, Miltiades.

μιμητής, οὔ, ὁ, (μιμέομαι, to imitate) an imitator.

μιμνήσκω, μνήσω, (μνάω) to remind; *Mid.* μιμνήσκομαι, μνήσομαι, μέμνημαι, to remember.

μισάνθρωπος, ου, ὁ, ἥ, (μισέω, to hate, ἄνθρωπος) a misanthrope.

μισέω, ᾧ, ἥσω, μεμίσηκα, to hate.

μισθός, οὔ, ὁ, wages, a reward.

μισολόγος, ου, ὁ, ἥ, a hater of knowledge, a skeptic.

μνημα, ατος, τό, (μνάω) a memorial, a monument.

Μνημοσύνη, ης, ἥ, Mnemosyne, the mother of the muses; memory.

μόλις, scarcely, with difficulty.

μόνιμος, ου, ὁ, ἥ, (μένω) abiding, permanent.

μόνος, η, ον, alone, sole.

μουσα, ης, ἥ, a muse.

μῦθος, ου, ὁ, a speech, discourse, fiction, fable.

Μυσός, οὔ, ὁ, a Mysian.

μωρία, ας, ἥ, stupidity, folly.

N.

ναί, yes, certainly.

Νάξος, ου, ὁ, Naxos.

ναός, οὔ, ὁ, a temple.

ναύτης, ου, ὁ, (ναῦς) a sailor.

νεανίας, ου, ὁ, a youth.

Νεῖλος, ου, ὁ, the Nile.

νεκρός, οὔ, ὁ, the dead.

νέος, α, ον, young, new; οἱ νέοι, the youths.

νεφέλη, ης, ἥ, a cloud.

νεώς, ᾧ, ὁ, a temple.

νῆσος, ου, ὁ, an island.

νικάω, ᾧ, ἥσω, νενίκηκα, to conquer.

νίκη, ης, ἥ, conquest, a victory.

νομίζω, ἴσω, (νόμος, law) to establish by law; to think, to believe.

νόμος, ου, ὁ, a law.

νόος, νοῦς, νόου, νοῦ, ὁ, understanding, mind.

νόσος, ου, ὁ, disease.

νῦν, now.

νύξ, νυκτός, ἥ, night.

Ξ.

Ξενίας, ου, ὁ, Xenias.

Ξενοκράτης, ους, ὁ, Xenocrates.

Ξενοφών, ὦντος, ὁ, Xenophon.

Ξέρξης, ου, ὁ, Xerxes.

ξεστάς, ἥ, ὄν, (ξέω) polished.

ξίφος, εος, τό, a sword.

ξυμβουλία, ας, ἥ, counsel, advice.

Ο.

ὁ, ἥ, τό, the; ὁ μὲν, the one; ὁ δέ, the other.

ὧδε, ἧδε, τόδε, this, this here; ἧδε

ἡ ἀκτὴ ἐστίν, here is the shore.

ὁδός, οὔ, ἥ, a way, a road.

ὀδοῦς, ὄντος, ὁ, a tooth.

ὄθεν, from whence.

οἶδα, I know, ᾔδειν, I knew;

Subj. εἰδῶ, *Opt.* εἰδείην, *Imp.*

ἴσθι, *Inf.* εἰδέναι, *Part.* εἰδώς.

This verb is the 2 *Perf.* of εἶδω, to see.

οἰκέτης, *ον*, ὅ, (οἶκος) a domestic, a servant, a slave.

οἰκέω, ᾧ, ἵσσω, ὠκηκα, to dwell, to inhabit.

οἰκήτωρ, *ορος*, ὅ, an inhabitant.

οἰκία, *ας*, ἡ, a house.

οἶνος, *ον*, ὅ, wine.

οἶομαι *contr.* οἶμαι, οὐ'ίσομαι, ᾤηθην, to think, to suppose.

οἶσω, *Fut.* of φέρω.

οἶος, *α*, *ον*, qualis, correlative of τοῖος, of what kind, of what sort.

ὀκτώ, eight.

ὀλίγος, *η*, *ον*, little; ὀλίγοι, *αι*, *α*, few.

ὀλλυμι, ὀλω, ὀλώλεκα, to destroy; *Mid.* ὀλλυμαι, *Aor.* ὀλόμην, to perish; 2. *Perf.* ὀλωλα, I am undone.

ὅλος, *η*, *ον*, whole entire.

Ὀλυμπος, *ου*, Olympus.

Ὀμηρος, *ον*, ὅ, Homēr.

ὀμιλέω, ᾧ, ἵσσω, ὀμίληκα, (ὀμιλος) to be in company with, to associate with.

ὄμμα, *ατος*, τό, (ὄπτομαι) a sight, the eye.

ὅμοιος, *α*, *ον*, similar.

ὁμοίως, similarly.

ὀνειδίζω, ἴσω, (ὀνειδος) to reproach.

ὀνειδος, *εος*, τό, reproach.

ὄνομα, *ατος*, τό, a name.

ὀξύς, εἶα, ύ, sharp.

ὅπη, where, how, in what manner.

ὄπλον, *ον*, τό, a weapon.

ὅπως, (ὥς) in what manner, how; that, in order that.

ὀράω, ᾧ, *Fut.* ὄψομαι, *Perf.* ἑώρακα. 2 *Aor.* εἶδον, to see.

ὀργή, *ης*, (ὀρέγω) mental impulse, passion, anger.

ὀργίζομαι, to be angry.

ὀρέγω, ξω, ὠρεχα, to stretch, to extend; *Mid.* ὀρέγομαι, (to stretch one's self) to strive after, to aim at.

ὀρθός, *ή*, ὄν, erect, upright, straight; right.

ὄρος, *εος*, τό, a mountain.

ὅς, *ή*, ὅ, who, which, what; ὅς ᾧ, whoever; ἐν ᾧ (χρόνῳ), while.

ὀσίως, (ὀσιος) piously.

ὀσμή, *ής*, *ή*, (ὀζω, to smell) a smell, an odor.

ὥσος, *η*, *ον*, correlative of τόσος, as much as, as great as; ὅσοι, as many as,

ὅστις, *ήτις*, ὅτι, whoever, whatever, who, what.

ὅταν, (ὅτε, ὅν), when, with *Subj.*

ὅτε, when; ἔσθ' ὅτε, there is when, sometimes.

ὅτι, that, because.

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, not.

οὐ, οἷ, ἐ, (from ἵ) of him, of himself.

οὐ, where.

οὐδέ, neither, not even.

οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, (οὐδέ, εἷς) no one.

οὐδέποτε, (οὐδέ, ποτέ) never.

οὐκέτι, (οὐκ, ἔτι) no longer.
 οὖν, (used in connecting a conclusion with the preceding reasoning) then, therefore.
 οὔποτε, (οὐ, ποτέ) never.
 Οὐρανία, ας, ἥ, Urania.
 οὐρανός, οὐ, ὁ, heaven.
 οὖς, ὠτός, τό, an ear.
 οὔτε, (οὐ, τέ) neither.
 οὔτοι, certainly not.
 οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, this. See § 24.
 οὕτως, and οὕτω, thus.
 ὄφιν, εως, ὁ, a serpent.
 ὄψον, ου, τό, (ἔφα, to boil) originally boiled food, flesh, what was eaten with bread; subsequently, what was used as seasoning, sauce; as πόνος ὄψον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, labour seasons, gives a relish to, our enjoyments.

II.

πάθος, εως, ους, τό, (πάσχω) a passion, an affection.
 παιδεία, ας, ἥ, (παῖς) education, discipline, training, instruction, science.
 παῖς, παιδός, ὁ, ἥ, a child, a boy, a girl, a slave.
 πάλαι, anciently, formerly.
 Πάνθεια, ας, ἥ, Panthea.
 πανόπτης, ου, ὁ, (πᾶν, ὄπτομαι) all-seeing.
 πανταχόθεν, from every quarter.
 πανταχοῦ, everywhere.
 παντοῖος, α, ου, (πᾶς) of all sorts, manifold.

πάππος, ου, ὁ, (πάππας) a grandfather.
 παραγίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, γεγένημαι, (γίγνομαι) to be present, to come to.
 παράδειγμα, ατος, τό, (παραδείκνυμι) a pattern, a model, an example.
 παράδισος, ου, ὁ, a pleasure-garden, a park in which wild animals are kept.
 παραλαμβάνω, λήψομαι, εἴληφα, (λαμβάνω) to take to one's self, to receive what is handed down.
 παρασκευάζω, άσω, (σκευάζω, σκευός) to prepare, to provide, furnish.
 παρειά, ας, ἥ, a cheek.
 πάρειμι, ἔσομαι, (παρά, εἰμι, to be) to be present; οἱ παρόντες, those present.
 πάρειμι, (παρά, εἶμι, to go) to come to, to come forward, to pass by.
 παřερχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, παρελήλυθα, (ἔρχομαι) to come, to pass by or beyond; Aor. παρεῆλθον.
 παřέχω, ἔξω, παřεσχηκα, to hold near, to present, to furnish.
 παρίστημι, στήσω, παřεστηκα, (ἵστημι) to place near, by, or with; Aor. παřεστην, I stood near, by the side of; παřεστηκα, I stand near by.
 Παρνασσός, οὐ, ὁ, Parnassus.
 πᾶς, πα, πᾶν, all, every.
 Πάσιων, ας, ὁ, Pasion.
 πατήρ, έρος, ὁ, a father.

πατρίς, ἰδος, ἥ, native land, country.

παύω, σω, πέπαυκα, to cause to cease, to cause to stop; *Mid.* **παύομαι,** to stop, to cease.

πείθω, σω, πέπεικα, to persuade; **πέποιθα,** to trust; *Mid.* **πείθομαι,** to confide in, to yield to, to obey.

Πειθώ, ός, οὗς, ἥ, Peitho, the goddess of persuasion; persuasion.

πειράω, ᾧ, ἄσω, πεπείρακα, (πεῖρα) to try, to put to the proof; *Mid.* **πειράομαι, ᾧμαι,** to endeavour, to attempt, to try.

Πισίδαι, ᾧν, οἶ, Pisidians.

πέμπω, ψω, πέπομφα, to send, to conduct.

πενία, ας, ἥ, (πένω, πονέω, to labour) poverty.

πέντε, five.

πέπλος, ου, ό, a robe, a garment.

πέρ, precisely, very.

περιέρχομαι, ελεύσομαι, ἐλήλυθα, (ἔρχομαι) to go round, to surround.

περικατὰρῳήγνυμι, ῥῳήξω (περί, κατά, ῳήγνυμι) to tear in pieces all around.

περίλυπος, ου, ό, ἥ, (περί, λύπη) excessively grieved, deeply sorrowing.

περιπατέω, ᾧ, ἥσω, (περί, πατέω) to walk about.

περιχαρής, έος, (περί, χαίρω) immoderately joyful.

Πέρσης, ου, ό, a Persian.

πέτρα, ας, ἥ, a rock.

Πήγασος, ου, ό, the horse Pegasus (from **πηγή,** a fountain, **πηγάζω,** as having caused a fountain to spring on Mt. Helicon by a stroke of his hoof.)

πηγή, ἥς, ἥ, a fountain, a source.

πήρα, ας, ἥ, a travelling sack, a wallet.

πῆχυς, εως, ό, an elbow, an arm, a cubit.

πικρός, ά, όν, sharp, bitter.

πίνω, πίομαι, πέπωκα, Aor. ἔπιον, to drink.

πίπτω, πεσοῦμαι, πέπτωκα, Aor. ἔπεσον, to fall, to befall, to happen.

πιστεύω, σω, πεπίστευκα, (πείθω) to believe, to trust.

πιστός, ἥ, όν, faithful, trustworthy.

Πλάτων, ωνος, ό, Plato.

πλεῖστος, Sup. of πολὺς, most.

πληθος, εος, τό, (πλήθω) a multitude.

πλήν, except, with *Gen.*

πλήρης, εος, ό, ἥ, (πλέος, πλέω) full.

πληρόω, ᾧ, ὠσω, πεπλήρωκα, to fill.

πλοῖον, ου, τό, (πλέω, to sail) a ship.

πλούσιος, α, ον, rich.

πλουτέω, ᾧ, ἥσω, πεπλούτηκα, to be rich.

πλοῦτος, ου, ό, (πλόετος, from πολὺς and ἔτος, an abundant year) wealth.

Πλούτων, ωνος, ό, Pluto, God, of the infernal regions.

ποιέω, ἥσω, πεποίηκα, to do, to

make; εὖ ποιεῖν, to do well, to benefit; *Mid.* ποιῶμαι, to make to one's self.
 ποίημα, ατος, τό, a thing made, a work, a poem.
 ποιητής, οὔ, ό, a maker, a poet.
 ποῖος, α, ον, of what sort, what.
 ποιμήν, ένος, ό, a shepherd.
 πολέμιος, α, ον, (πόλεμος) hostile; οἱ πολέμιοι, the enemy.
 πολεμικός, ή, όν, warlike.
 πόλεμος, ου, ό, war.
 πόλις, εως, ή, (πολύς, many) a city, a state.
 πολλάκις, often, many times.
 πολυάνθρωπος, ου, ό, ή, (πολύς, άνθρωπος) populous.
 πολυμαθής, έος, ό, ή, (πολύς, μανθάνω) learned.
 πολύς, πολλή, πολύ, much, many.
 πονηρός, ά, όν, (πονέω) bad, malignant, depraved.
 πόνος, ου, ό, (πένω) work, labour.
 Ποσειδών, ώνος, ό, Neptune, god of the sea.
 ποταμός, οὔ, ό, a river.
 πότε, when.
 ποτέ, once, at some time, at any time, ever.
 ποῦς, ποδός, ό, a foot.
 πράγμα, ατος, τό, a thing done, a deed; a thing, an affair.
 πράσσω and πράττω, ξω, πέπραχα, to act, to manage, to be engaged in, to do; εὖ πράττειν, to be prosperous.
 πρέπει, (πρέπειω) it is becoming, it is befitting.
 πρεσβύς, vos, and εος, *Poet.* for πρεσβύτες, old, an old man.

πρεσβύτερος, α, ον, (*Comp.* of πρεσβύς) older, an elder, and πρεσβύτατος, η, ον, *Sup.* oldest.
 πρίν, before.
 προάγω, άξω, (πρό, άγω) to lead forward, to go forward, to precede.
 πρόβατον, ου, τό, a sheep.
 προδίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα, δίδωμαι, (δίδωμι) to give up, to betray.
 προδότης, ου, ό, a betrayer, a traitor.
 προλέγω, ξω, *Perf. Pass.* προλέγμαι, (λέγω) to speak before, to foretell.
 προσέρχομαι, έλεύσομαι, έλήλυθα, *Aor.* προσηλθον, to come to, to approach.
 προσλαμβάνω, λήψομαι, έληφα, *Aor.* προσέλαβον, (λαμβάνω) to take in addition, to take to one's aid.
 πρότερος, α, ον, (*Comp.* from πρό) prior, earlier.
 προφήτης, ου, ό (πρό, φημι) a foreteller, a prophet.
 πρῶτος, η, ον, (*Sup.* of πρό) first; τό πρῶτον, at first; πρῶτον, first, *adverbially*.
 πτηνός, ή, όν, (πιτῆναι, πέτομαι) winged.
 Πυθαγόρας, ου, Pythagoras.
 πύλη, ης, ή, a gate.
 πυθάνομαι, πεύσομαι, πέπυσμαι, to inquire, to learn by inquiry; *Aor.* έπυθόμην.
 πῦρ, πυρός, τό, fire.
 πώποτε, ever, at any time; οὐ πώποτε, not at any time, never.

πῶς; how? in what manner?
πως, enclitic, somehow; ὥδε
πως, somehow so.

P.

ῥάδιος, α, ον, *Comp.* ῥαδίως and
ῥάων, *Sup.* ῥαδιστος and ῥάστος,
easy; *adv.* ῥάον, more easily.
ῥάθυμος, ου, (ῥάδιος, θυμός)
careless, slothful.

ῥέω, ῥεύσομαι, to flow; *Aor.*
Pass. ῥέχυν, hence *Perf. Act.*
ῥέχυνκα.

ῥέω, εἶρηκα, εἶρημαι, to speak, to
say; *Fut.* ἐρῶ, from εἶρω, *Aor.*
εἶπον.

ῥήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ῥέω) a speaker,
an orator, a rhetorician.

ρίζα, ης, ἡ, a root.

ῥώμη, ης, ἡ, (ῥόω, ῥώννυμι) bod-
ily vigour, strength.

Σ.

Σάρδεις, εων, αἱ, Sardis.

σεαυτοῦ, ἧς, of thyself, of thee.

σελήνη, ης, ἡ, the moon.

σημαίνω, ανῶ, *Aor.* ἐσήμηνα,
(σημα, a sign) to point out, to
indicate.

σιγῶω, ῶ, ἥσω, σεσίγηκα, to be
silent.

σιγή, ἧς, ἡ, (σιγῶω) silence.

Σικελία, ας, ἡ, Sicily.

σιωπάω, ῶ, ἥσω, σεσιώπηκα, to
be silent.

σκέλος, εος, τό, a leg.

σκηνή, ἧς, ἡ, a tent.

σκηνόω, ῶ, ὥσω, ἐσκήνωκα, to

pitch a tent, to inhabit, to
dwell.

σκιά, ᾤς, ἡ, a shadow.

σός, σή, σόν, thy.

σοφία, ας, ἡ, (σοφός) wisdom,
skill in any art or science.

σοφιστής, ου, ὁ, (σοφός) a wise
man, a sophist.

σοφός, ἡ, ὄν, wise, skilful, ac-
complished.

σπάω, ῶ, ἄσω, to draw.

σπουδαῖος, α, ον, (σπουδή, zeal)
zealous, diligent, good.

στάσις, εως, ἡ, (στῆω, ἵστημι) a
placing, a standing, a rising;
a party, faction, sedition.

σταυρός, ου, ὁ, (ἵστημι, to place)
a pale fixed upright; a stake,
a cross.

στενός, ἡ, ὄν, (στένω) narrow.

στέργω, ξω, ἔστοργα, to love,
properly with natural affec-
tion; to be satisfied.

στοά, ᾤς, ἡ, a porch, a gallery.

στόλος, ου, ὁ, (στελλω) a sending,
an armament, an equipment.

στόμα, ατος, τό, a mouth.

στράτευμα, ατος, τό, (στρατός)
an army.

στρατηγός, ου, ὁ, (στρατός, ἄγω)
a general, a commander.

στρατιώτης, ου, ὁ, a soldier.

σύ, σοῦ, thou.

συγκαλέω, ῶ, ἔσω, συγκέκληκα,
(καλέω) to call together.

Συνέννεσις, εως, ὁ, Syennesis.

συλλαμβάνω, λήφομαι, συννείλη-
φα, συνέλαβον (λαμβάνω) to
take together with, to aid, to
seize upon.

συλλέγω, ξω, συνείλοχα, συνείλεγμαι (σύν, λέγω) to collect, to bring together.

συμβαίνω, βήσομαι, συμβέβηκα, συνέβην, (βαίνω) to come together, to happen; συμβαίνει, it befalls, it happens.

συμπορά, ἄς, ἡ, (συμφέρω) a bringing together, an event, a calamity.

συναγωνίζομαι, ἴσομαι, (ἀγωνίζομαι) to contend together with, to aid.

συναναβοάω, ὦ, ἦσω, βεβόηκα, (σύν, ἀνά, βοάω) to cry out together with.

συνανίστημι, (σύν, ἀνά, ἵστημι) στήσω, ἔστηκα, to place up together with; *Mid.* to rise up with.

συναποθνήσκω, θανοῦμαι, τέθνηκα, to die together with.

συνεῖδω, σύνοιδα, to be conscious of, to know; *Fut.* συνειδήσω, from συνειδέω.

συνήθεια, ας, ἡ, (σύν and ἦθος, custom) intercourse, association.

σύννομος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, νέμω, to feed) pasturing together.

Συρακούσιος, α, ον, Syracusan.

σύνσκιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, σκιά, a shadow) shady.

συχνός, ἡ, ὅν, dense, thick, much. σφαιροειδής, εος, οὗς, (σφαῖρα, a ball, a sphere) spherical.

σφαλερός, ἄ, ὄν, (σφάλλω, to cause to reel, to deceive) deceitful.

σφάτιω (same as σφύζω), ξω, ἐσφαγμαι, to slaughter, to stab.

Σφίγξ, γγός, ἡ, Sphinx.

σχολάζω, ἄσω, (σχολή, leisure) to be at leisure, to have leisure for any thing; hence, to devote one's time to, to attend to, to study.

σώζω, σω, σέσωκα, σέσσωμαι and σέσωσμαι, (σῶς, safe) to save, to deliver.

Σωκράτης, εος, ους, ὁ, Socrates.

Σωκρατικός, ὁ, the Socratic philosopher.

σῶμα, ατος, τό, a body.

σωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (σῶζω) a preserver, a deliverer.

σωτηρία, ας, ἡ, the act of preserving, safety, deliverance.

σωφρονέω, ἦσα, (σώφρων) to be sound of mind, to be sober.

σωφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (σώφρων) soundness of mind, sobriety, discretion.

σωφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (σῶς, φρήν) of sound mind, sober, temperate, discreet; *Comp.* σωφρονέστερος, *Sup.* σωφρονέστατος.

Τ.

τάλαντον, ου, τό, (τλάω) a pair of scales; weight, that which is weighed, a talent.

Τάνταλος, ου, ὁ, Tantalus.

Τάρταρος, ου, ὁ, Tartarus, the lowest and darkest part of the infernal regions.

τάσσω, ξω, τέταχα, τέταγμα, to station, to arrange.

ταῦρος, ου, ὁ, a bull.

τάχιστος, η, ον, *Sup.*, and

ταχίων and θάσσω or θάττω,
Comp. from

ταχύς, εἶα, ὕ, swift; ὡς τάχιστα,
as quickly as possible, imme-
diately.

τείχος, εὖς, οὖς, τό, a wall.

τέκνον, ου, τό, (τίκτω, to bring
forth) a child.

τελευτάω, ἥσω, τετελεύτηκα, (τέ-
λος, end) to end, to finish; with
ellipsis of βίον, to die.

τελευτή, ἥς, ἥ, an end, death.

τέλος, εὖς, οὖς, τό, an end, ac-
complishment.

τέμνω, τεμῶ, τέμμηκα, τέμμημαι,
Aor. Act. ἔταμον, to cut.

τέρην, εἶνα, τέρεν, (τέρω, τείρω, to
rub) rubbed, made smooth;
hence, tender, soft, delicate.

τέρψις, εὖς, ἥ, (τέρπω, to delight)
delight, satisfaction.

τέχνη, ἥς, ἥ, (probably from τέκω,
τίκτω, akin to τεύχω) art.

τίθημι, θήσω, τέθεικα, (θέω) to
place, to put.

τίκτω, τέξω commonly τέξομαι,
τέτοκα, (τέκω) to bring forth, to
produce.

τιμάω, ὦ, ἥσω, τιτίμηκα, τιτίμη-
μαι, (τιμή) to estimate, to val-
ue, to honour.

τιμή, ἥς, ἥ, (τίω) estimation, val-
ue, price, honour.

τίμιος, α, ον, honourable, es-
teemed.

τιμωρέω, ἥσω, τιτιμώρηκα, (τι-
μωρός, τιμή) to aid, to assist, to
punish; Mid. τιμωρόμαι, to
aid one's self against any one,
to avenge one's self, to punish.

τιμωρία, ας, ἥ, sucour, ven-
geance, punishment.

τινώ, τίσω, τέτιχα, τίτιμαι, (τίω)
to estimate, to value; to pay
the price of any thing, to expi-
ate, to pay a penalty.

τις, τι, τινός, any one, some one,
a certain one.

τίς, τί, τίνος, who? what?

τίσις, εὖς, ἥ, (τίω) estimation,
valuation; commonly punish-
ment, revenge.

Τισσαφέρνης, εὖς, οὖς, ὁ, Tissa-
phernes, a Persian satrap.

τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο and
τοιούτον, (a lengthened form of
τοῖος) such, such like.

τολμάω, ἥσω, τετόλμηκα, (τόλμα,
τλάω) to bear, to endure, to
dare.

τόπος, ου, ὁ, a place, a site.

τράπεζα, ἥς, ἥ, a table.

τρέπω, ψω, τέτροφα, to turn;
Mid. τρέπομαι, to turn one's
self, to turn, intrans.

τρέφω, θρέψω, τέτροφα, τέθραμ-
μαι, ἐθρέφθην and ἐτράφην, to
nourish.

τρέχω, δραμοῦμαι, δεδράμηκα,
ἔδραμον, (δρέμω) to run.

τρίβω, ψω, τρίτρω, τρίτρωμαι, to
rub, to wear away, to beat, to
spend; elliptically, to spend
time, to follow any pursuit.

τριήρης, εὖς, οὖς, ἥ, (τρίς, ἄρω, to
fit) an Adj. used with ellipsis of
ναῦς, a ship with three benches
of oars on each side, a trireme,
a galley.

τρίτος, η, ον, the third.

χρήσιμος, η, ον, useful.

χρόνος, ου, ὁ, time.

χρυσίον, ου, τό, and χρυσός, οὔ,
ὁ, gold.

χρυσόμαλλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός,
μαλλός) having a golden fleece.

χαλός, ἡ, ὄν, lame.

χώρα, ας, ἡ, a region, a space.

χωρεύω, ᾧ, ἥσω, πεχώρηκα, to
have room, to hold, to give
room for, to retire, to go..

ψ.

ψυχή, ἥς, ἡ, life, the soul.

Ω.

ὠόν, ου, τό, an egg.

ὥς, as.

ὥστε, so as, so that.

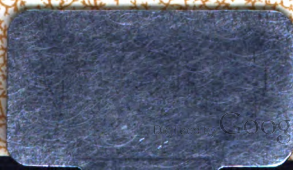
ὠφελέω, ἥσω, ἤκα, to aid, benefit.

ὠφέλιμος, ον, (ὠφελέω, to aid)
useful, beneficial.

7



5 AUG. 1914





6 AUG 1915

